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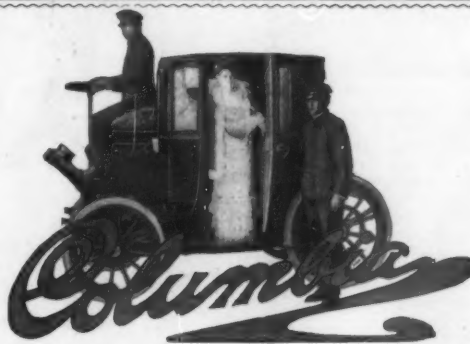
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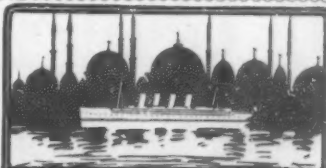
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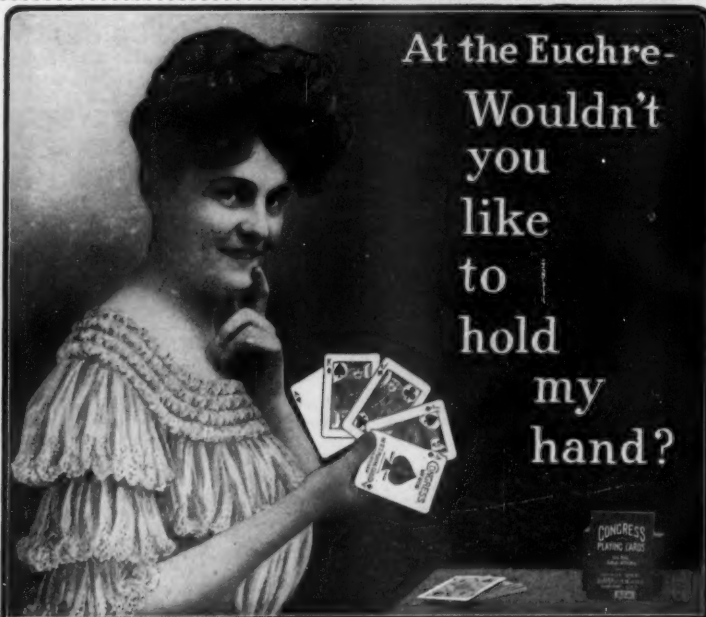
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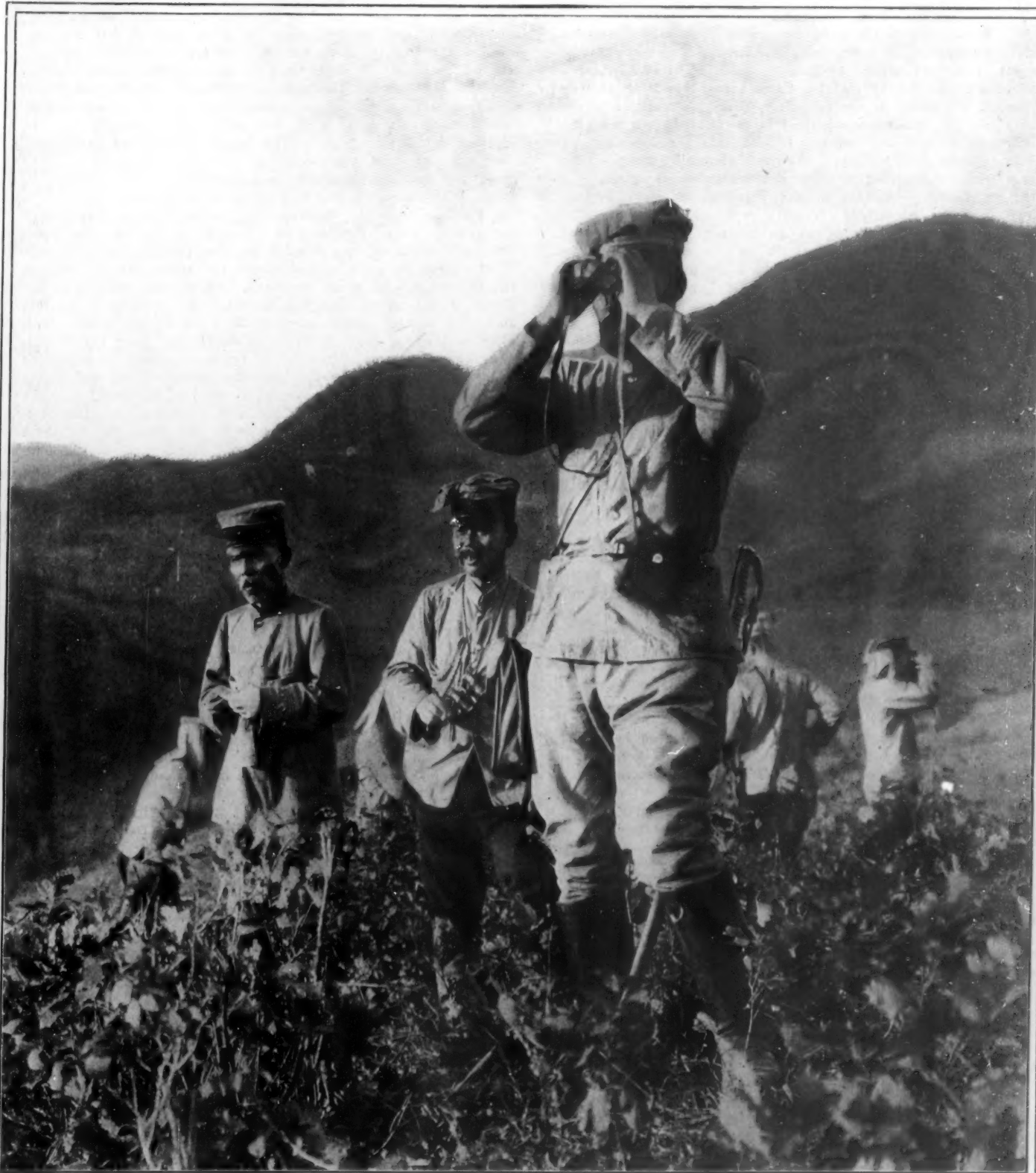
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## GENERAL KUROKI WATCHING THE BATTLE AT MOTIENLING

The commanding officer of the Japanese army and his staff took up their positions on a hill back of the new temple of Kwantel, whence they could survey the entire field of operations and obtain a clear view of the enemy's batteries on the hillsides beyond. General Kuroki gave few orders, as his plans had already been thoroughly prepared. He merely watched their execution and listened to the reports which came over the field telegraph from the various brigade and regimental commanders. Next to General Kuroki stands General Fuji, his chief of staff. The telegraph instrument and the operators are concealed by the large figure in the foreground. The small white spots on the side of the hill in the background are bursting shells.

PHOTOGRAPH BY JAMES H. HARE, COLLIER'S SPECIAL WAR PHOTOGRAPHER ACCOMPANYING THE JAPANESE FIRST ARMY. COPYRIGHT 1904 BY COLLIER'S WEEKLY



**V**OTERS WHO ARE INDIFFERENT to all parties have rather interesting opportunities before them in splitting tickets. Take a man, for instance, who doesn't care whether an official or an administration bears the name Republican or the name Democratic, but judges measures and men according to their merits and according to the situation. Suppose this man saying to himself: "I think the Administration of Mr. ROOSEVELT and his Cabinet has been able and enlightened, successful in foreign policy, tending toward increasing purity in home affairs, unprejudiced in its treatment of the great combatants, capital and labor. I think that the President will remain surrounded by good advisers, who will mitigate him where he is dangerous; to root out corruption in politics; to fight for honest treatment of the Filipinos; to move forward,

TO A CERTAIN  
INDEPENDENT

although calmly, against the trusts; to be the slave of neither organized power nor organized wealth. Also, that, being assured of his second term, and knowing that he can have a third only if the public at large violently overrides the politicians, he will play politics less in the next four years than he has in the last three, and will try more to be solely a large and wise man." Suppose this man, for such reasons, decides to risk Mr. ROOSEVELT and his Cabinet instead of Mr. PARKER and his. What else is he to do? It seems to us that he may well add that there are also undesirable qualities in the President: impatience, love of fireworks, an illusion of infallibility, an inability to understand the importance of certain grave principles necessary to the continued democracy of our Government. Believing this, our imaginary voter may well rejoice in any opportunity to vote for a superior Democrat for Congress, believing that checks and criticism are needed by a strong but somewhat fresh Administration.

**THE INDEPENDENT'S VOTE** will be affected also by his State. Missouri offers the clearest case of all, and there every man, free from party chains, who is not blinded to real issues by the worked-up complications of machine tricksters, will vote for FOLK. In Delaware it seems to us an excellent thing to vote the Democratic ticket, as the clearest way of rebuking the great corruptionist who now owns the State. In Illinois a tested and useful official is running for the Republicans against a second-rate Democratic machine nominee. In Wisconsin good men are running on both sides, but Governor LA FOLLETTE is carrying a standard much needed to-day. In Indiana there is nothing to be enthusiastic about on either side. It is to be largely money against money, and a tricky and venal campaign. The Republicans deserve heartily

IN VARIOUS  
STATES

to lose New York. The government of that State has been usually a disgrace, whichever party has been in power. Mr. ROOSEVELT was the only recent exception. Mr. HIGGINS stands for Governor ODELL, and ODELL stands for the sort of politicians we wish to put to sleep whenever the opportunity is offered. If the nominations were equal, it would be a good thing to weaken ODELL's future power. Moreover, if it is well that Mr. ROOSEVELT should not be elected by a practically unanimous North, New York is the most promising State to make a large hole in his majority. Unfortunately, however, the Democrats failed to use their opportunity. Between Judge HERRICK and Mr. HIGGINS it is a fairly even choice.

**THAT THE SOUTH IS SOLID**, and that the anti-Republican feeling is stronger than when MCKINLEY died, are conditions easily understood and sympathized with by Northerners who have sufficient imaginations to project themselves out of their own environment. No wonder there is but one issue, and no wonder the South can not vote for the party of reconstruction outrages, force bills, bloody shirts, and negro exploitation. Who is going to consider tariff problems when his wife and daughter are in danger? Who is going to put currency and imperialism ahead of the survival of his own race? The Republican party earned glory by freeing the slaves and giving the final answer to a disrupting question. It deserves obloquy for the narrowness, tactlessness, and political chicanery with which it has handled the negroes and the Southerners ever since. Our latest editorial on the Southern spirit has been met with straightforwardness and sincerity. "I am what you might call a 'stalwart' Democrat," writes one Southerner, "and intensely partisan, but I am also an American in its broad sense, and though I fought under the 'stars and bars,' I love the flag of my country and everything for which it now stands. I am a Democrat because

the party stands for the entire Nation and does not believe in sectional legislation that shows passion and hate, and tends to arouse one section against another. It is time for the immortal words, 'Let us have peace,' to influence and control all sections, even though the President seems to be a man of war both at home and abroad." It is, indeed, time for those words to control all sections. A vast work is to be done before terrible conditions are cured. The negroes must wipe out of their worst class the crime which is so large a part of the trouble. The most intelligent negroes might well set a good example by voting the Democratic ticket. The wisest Southerners must continue to stamp out any remaining idea that coarse, cruel, and reckless vengeance is a preventive. The crowd of Northerners who talk so much more about the Filipinos than they understand—who are always pharisaically laying down moral principles in a mental vacuum—do immeasurable harm whenever they mention the negro or the South. Worst of all—since they are wicked where the others are foolish—are the politicians who would stab one part of their country to increase a partisan advantage in another. So strongly do we feel about the setback which has been received by the South, both black and white, since MCKINLEY'S death, that were the Administration record less admirable in other directions, or were the opposition party headed by a candidate whose wisdom and ability were assured, and whose associations were of the best, it might seem to us, as it does to our Southern correspondents, the overshadowing issue. One reader asks us for literature on these Southern questions. For the negro's needs and duties altogether the best treatises are the works of BOOKER WASHINGTON. To cure people of one-sided abolition views we recommend extensive studies in the history of reconstruction. Or, if the reader be one who can not take his history straight, he can get some ideas of the relation of the Republican party to the negro question in such sober novels as Mr. PAGE'S "Red Rock," or such melodramatic ones as Mr. DIXON'S "The Leopard's Spots."

SOUTHERN  
REASONS

**THE FIGHT AGAINST FOLK** has only one thing to rely upon—"the cohesive power of public plunder"—and it has but one method, misrepresentation and an attempt to confuse the voters about the real issues. The machine tricksters, having succeeded in getting COOK and ALLEN on the ticket against FOLK'S wishes, by the familiar games of their species, now shout loudly that FOLK shall indorse the rest of this ticket. They will never be able to force him to such a stultification, and they know it. Perhaps they hope to force him into an open fight against COOK and ALLEN, which he would be glad enough to make, except that it would distract attention from the real question. Such distraction from the important point is sought by the Republican and Democratic machines alike, both of whom know how the public pie would dwindle if FOLK were Governor, going through the whole business of the State with the relentless thoroughness that he showed as Circuit-Attorney. Their only hope of escaping this calamity is to get the voters confused over lies and factitious personal complications. The voters, we believe, are not so easily fooled. The farmers forced the nomination of FOLK, and their heads are probably level enough to secure his election. They forced his nomination because they wished, by way of variety, to have the State conducted for the good of the people, instead of the bosses and the corporations. They will probably have intelligence enough to remember, on election day, that the issue is public service against public theft—that issue and that only.

THE ISSUE  
IN MISSOURI

**READERS IN WISCONSIN** frequently request us to state both sides of the case of Governor LA FOLLETTE. Some of these are partisans, who would never think we had stated both sides unless we called LA FOLLETTE a scoundrel, but once in a while one seems to be open-minded. The Governor is a man without tact, who has made many enemies that he need not have made. He is not addicted to team play, and the only machine with which he is charged with being connected is composed of followers who take his dictation. He is accused of being self-seeking and ambitious. We are personally unable to read the Governor's soul and motives. He is said not to have had a very business-like administration. So much for the charges against him. The people of Wisconsin have shown, however, that they, like the people of some other Western States, have ethical enthusiasm and wish to vote on princi-

GOVERNOR  
LA FOLLETTE



ples rather than on personalities or on party lines. LA FOLLETTE stands for certain radical reforms, without being a crank. He believes in taking Wisconsin out of the hands of the railways and distributing equally the burdens of taxation. That is the issue, which such personal objections as can be made to the Governor are not sufficient to obscure. It is not often that the people get a chance to vote on a principle of Democratic progress in a moderate and rational form, and they enjoy the opportunity.

IN HIS SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE the President said a good deal with little meaning. In his letter of acceptance, on the other hand, he spoke with clearness, as if without fear of having his opinions known, with one possible exception. We say "possible," not being entirely sure whether this vagueness was calculated. "Within the limits defined by the National Constitution the National Administration has sought to secure to each man the full enjoyment of his right to live his life and dispose of his property and his labor as he deems best, so long as he wrongs no one else. It has shown in effective fashion that in endeavoring to make good this guarantee, it treats all men, rich or poor, whatever their creed, their color, or their birthplace, as standing alike before the law." The President, in this part of his letter, brings the negro's rights, the settlement of the coal strike, and the open shop together under the general principle of liberty. He says that there is no excuse for misunderstanding the position of the Government. His meaning is, presumably, that his acts and words both showed what he thought upon the negro question; the coal strike settlement showed his desire to keep fights between capital and labor from oppressing the public, and the MILLER case showed his belief

IS THIS  
A DODGE?

in the open shop, which was not inconsistent with sympathy with labor unions and appreciation of the good they do. It has been argued, however, by various intelligent readers of the letter, that "so long as he wrongs no one else," is a phrase put in to keep the President's position from being clear-cut on the union-labor question, since the union man, of course, argues that the non-union laborer wrongs the unionist and the cause. Did the President mean to throw doubt on his attitude toward the open shop, or did he merely suggest that in such performances as the coal strike both capital and labor wrong the public? At any rate, these words, "so long as he wrongs no one else," whether intended for that purpose or not, make it harder for Democratic orators. The limiting phrase will do nothing to conciliate the union labor vote, but it spoils the strong preceding statement for quotation by opposing spellbinders. The importance of the labor vote is often overrated. When union men go to the polls they usually vote for reasons having nothing to do with unions. They vote on general party principles and traditions. Only a sharp case of hostility, such as might arise were Mr. CLEVELAND a candidate, would count for much. In the present campaign, in almost every case, a union laborer who is a Republican will vote for ROOSEVELT, and one who is a Democrat will vote for PARKER.

"KINDLY ROAST 'WATTERSON,'" writes a correspondent, "and oblige." He incloses a clipping from a speech in which the Kentucky editor called the President, in his literary way, a pirate. This is not perhaps the most exact, courteous, or effective way for the one Colonel to describe the other; but we must be lenient in affairs of style. Some men can suggest disapprobation only by superlative malediction. They may nevertheless be the kindest of men. The style is to a very limited extent the man. A man is likely to write in the manner for which he has a special talent. If he can fulminate better than

STYLE

others in his vicinity, look for fulminations. If he is gifted in more measured statement, look for moderation. We find it therefore impossible to condemn the Colonel's bark. If he wrote more reasonably he would not write so well. It is the Colonel's inalienable right to speak his own language, even if his violence hurts the Democratic cause, as some believe it may. "I should think," writes a friend of ours, "that it might be possible when WATTERSON really dies—which I hope he never will—that the Democratic party might hope to win an election." We do not believe elections are often won or lost by phrases. They may be, occasionally. One was perhaps lost by the Rev. Mr. BURCHARD. But the risk is small, and the joy of a lively personality is great. So let the Colonel talk.

SOME PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE in Europe toward abolishing the terrors of the cabman. Here and there a contrivance is being introduced by which there can be no dispute about fares. It registers the distance traversed by a cab, the length of stops, the whole time consumed, and figures up the result in money due. Imagine such a machine as this at work in Naples. It would revolutionize life in that beautiful haunt of goats and bandits. If no other city in the world compares with Naples in the violence of its cabmen, there are many which are bad enough to welcome an innovation which would save citizens from choosing between quarrels and extortion. Almost anywhere on earth, if one asks a cabman what is the fare, his answer is mendacious. There is a large class of persons in America, not rich enough to pay what cabmen want but well enough off to pay the legal fare, who seldom use cabs on account of the unpleasantness that is the result, almost inevitably, of paying only what is due. A registering machine might considerably increase the use of cabs by this class, even if the rates remained as high as they are. Adding a fee to a fixed rate is a convenient enough practice where, as in Paris, custom defines clearly the amount, but where, as in America, there is often a difference of a hundred per cent between what is expected and what is due, the system is unfair to the ordinary man. It might have an expanding influence on the cab business, as well as a chastening influence on the cabmen, to introduce the automatic register in this country.

CABS

IN SPEAKING OF MR. ROCKEFELLER'S new hospital, we said that charity might accept tainted money with less scruples than it could be taken by colleges, where its acceptance might influence the ideas of students and professors. The intense and widely distributed hatred of everything bearing Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S touch comes out in the following objection to our moderation: "This difference to our mind amounts to the difference between tweedledee and tweedledum, or the west and northwest side of a hair. How any one can contemplate the immoral practices, the defiance of law, the flagrant disregard of the rights of others, the moral obliquity of this arch hypocrite of the twentieth century, and then presume upon the good sense and intelligence of a broad constituency is beyond comprehension, and indicates the bias of a fawning sycophancy and nauseating toadyism to wealth and snobbery. How can such ill-gotten gains be sanctified to any purpose?" They can not be sanctified. We were in no way suggesting that Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S charity atoned for any of his sins. He has none of the glamour of ROBIN HOOD. There is no harm, however, in speaking the truth, even when it favors a ROCKEFELLER. We surmised that this particular charity, caused by the death of a grandchild, had some feeling behind it. The distinction between charity in general, and education in general, does not bear on Mr. ROCKEFELLER, but it does bear on the colleges, and should be considered by them more carefully than it is.

CHARITY AND  
EDUCATION

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER OF CHINA has ordered an automobile in Germany—a large, up-to-date touring car, with dragons on the side. The dragons are the only detail in which it differs from the locomotives which ply our own city thoroughfares. And this is the seventy-year-old female ruler of the dreaming, changeless Chinese Empire. Change was probably never so rapid as it is to-day, because communication was never so easy, and by communication each country undergoes not only its own spontaneous internal alterations, but the changes also of every other land. It is rather startling to come out of the Roman Forum's ruins and see the progressive King of Italy scorching alone in his automobile, followed by retainers on their bicycles; but the contrast between Italy's old artistic atmosphere and her modern methods is nothing to the contrast between the Chinese traditions and habits, and the contemporary devices and customs which will no doubt rapidly increase. If the Empress can so promptly secure a touring car, there is no reason why she should stop at any Western innovation. When the monarch asked for a motto that should fit every experience, the wise men wrote, "This also shall pass away." The great world "spins forever down the ringing grooves of change." Yet often the surface alters when the spirit is unchanged. So it may be that when every Chinaman uses a telephone, reads a daily paper, and rides in an automobile, his soul will be as different from ours as it is to-day.

CHANGE



# DOUBTFUL STATES

and the

## SILENT VOTE



*This is one of a series of articles to appear each week prior to the National election. The purpose of the writer is to forecast the direction of the silent vote and to present the local phases likely to redistribute the ballots in doubtful States. In the issue of September 24 appeared the estimate on Indiana; the succeeding ones will deal with Wisconsin, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware*

### II.—ILLINOIS: A STUDY IN SPLITS

ONCE upon a memorable time Illinois went Democratic. It gave Grover Cleveland a plurality of 27,000 in 1892, with Altgeld, the Democratic candidate for Governor, running only a little behind him. Such was the shock of that surprise to the Republicans that they have never since been able to regard this State with the comfort of serene confidence, while



CARTER H. HARRISON

A Democrat now serving his third term as Mayor of Chicago. He has been a famous fighter against street franchise stealing by surface railroads. His record has gained him many friends among those interested in reform

the exultation of the Democrats has preserved some remnants of hope, through the disastrous Republican majorities of 142,000 in 1896 and 95,000 in 1900, up to the present campaign. Both sides came out of the 1892 fight convinced that there were enough independent voters here to turn decisively the tide of battle.

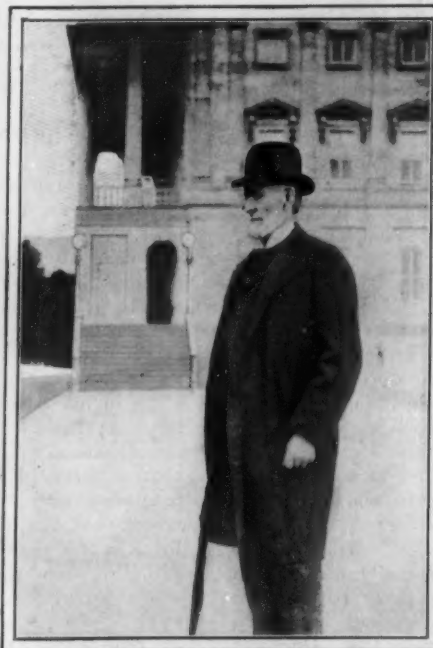
But this year there is more than the independent vote to look out for. Both parties are so split up that the leaders do not even know upon whom of their own men they may depend to vote right. There will be Republican votes for Parker; there will be Democratic votes for Roosevelt. Some of these chattering suffrages will be dictated by principle; more, if one may judge from the hot tongues of the politicians, by wrath. Then there will be votes formerly Democratic and others formerly Republican, for Watson and for Debs, many of these arising from disgust with the factional fights in the two great armies. I have heard from both headquarters the prediction that in certain counties the Socialist vote will be the largest polled. Certainly the Socialists are making an active campaign.

As to national party policies, there is a frank lack of interest in this State. The "vital issues" of the respective platforms exhibit about as much vitality in this vicinity as the greenback movement or the resounding principles of woman's suffrage as pronounced by Belva Lockwood. In the matter of personal following there is no comparison between the two candidates. Mr. Roosevelt has all the better of it. He has been in Illinois a great deal, and has a wide acquaintance here. His picturesque and energetic personality appeals to the rough-and-ready pioneer element in the Illinois character which is to be found not very far beneath the skin. Probably there is no State in the Union—certainly there is none east of the Mississippi—where "Teddy" is a name so tinged with affectionate approval as here. On the other hand, Judge Parker is hardly known. As a "representative New Yorker" he incurs that displeasure which finds expression in the stock remark: "From New York, is he? Then he don't know there's any United States west of the Hudson River." Were the issues national alone, there is little doubt that Mr. Roosevelt would be the winner in Illinois.

National elections, however, are not won and lost on national representation alone. The situation in the State has its influence on the Presidential vote. Here the situation is such a criss-cross of complications as to

be comprehensible to an outsider only in its principal details. On the Republican side, Charles S. Deneen, candidate for Governor, is the principal figure. Hereabout the gentle art of making enemies is an important political attribute. Mr. Deneen, as State's Attorney, made a number of valuable enemies. In the first place, he antagonized his political sponsors, Billy Lorimer and Doc Jamieson, then the recognized Republican bosses of Cook County, by refusing to help them along with certain political deals they had on hand. Next he ran afoul of "business interests" and secured a political asset in "Bankers' Row." Bankers' Row will not vote for him; can not because it is a line of cells in State's prison, occupied by financiers whom Mr. Deneen caught in the practice of their finance; and gentlemen (even bank officials) who go to State's prison lose their votes. But certain influential friends of the convicted financiers went about denouncing the State's Attorney, and they were joined by so many other denouncers that the people of Illinois took to watching Mr. Deneen. The closer they watched him, the better they liked his methods. Meanwhile, he was working for his own political advancement shrewdly (for he is an eminently practical politician), but always honestly. He convinced enough people in this State that he meant honestly by the people and the State, to appear as a formidable candidate for Governor. His opponents were Governor Yates and Frank O. Lowden. There followed a deadlock in the convention of unprecedented duration. Lowden, representing "safe" and the "business interests" (he is a son-in-law of George M. Pullman), was backed by the "Federal Bunch," Senators Cullom and Hopkins, Speaker Cannon of the House of Representatives, Congressman Billy Lorimer, and others. The President himself was constructively behind Lowden, as he had given a fat job to Lorimer's friend, Doc Jamieson, in the face of protests from the reform element which Deneen represented. (This, by the way, helped the reformers and beat Jamieson in his own ward.) But the Deneen forces hung together. At the last Governor Yates made a deal with the State's Attorney, and the latter was nominated. His success marked the present downfall of the Lorimer-Jamieson leadership. Naturally, they are very bitter. That there will be knifing of the ticket among their friends, few Republicans doubt.

From Lowden, his principal rival, Deneen has nothing to fear. For Lowden is a "game loser." It is an open secret that he dislikes the candidate strongly, yet when



SHELBY MOORE CULLOM

Republican leader in, and seven years Governor of, the Sucker State. For twenty-one years he has been United States Senator from Illinois and is now a member of the Senatorial Committees on Appropriations, Foreign Relations, and Interstate Commerce

Colonel Harry New established the Western headquarters of the Republican National Committee in Chicago, and Lowden was asked what influence Deneen's candidacy would have upon the national ticket, he promptly replied: "It's the best thing that could have happened for our success in Illinois."

The "Federal Bunch" will give their strong support because they must. President Roosevelt, profiting by



JOHN P. HOPKINS

Former Mayor of Chicago, who made a fortune in the contracting business while holding office. At the Democratic Convention he was charged with primary election fraud, to which neither he nor any of his friends made denial

the only rebuke he has ever suffered in this State, has let it be known that his aid is at Deneen's call. As to Governor Yates, the situation is peculiar. It is understood that the deal between Deneen and Yates, whereby the latter withdrew from the gubernatorial contest, provided that Deneen should support his rival for the United States Senate, two years hence. But some of Yates's friends have been whispering in his ear that Deneen prefers capturing the Senatorship for himself, handing over the Governorship as a legacy to his running mate, Lawrence Y. Sherman, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, and leaving Yates out in the cold. How far they have succeeded in poisoning Yates's mind, no one knows. This Senatorial complication is also of absorbing interest to the present Senators, Cullom and Hopkins, to Speaker Cannon, who would like to be Senator, and to Frank O. Lowden, who has a bee of that species, if not precisely in his bonnet, at least buzzing within earshot. Of course, they can't all be Senators at once; but they don't wish any more entries in the race. It would perhaps be too much to say that these gentlemen distrust Mr. Deneen. But he is an unsolved problem to them. He is not their kind of politician; he seems to see the rules of the game in a little different light. On the whole, the "Federal Bunch" are not without their worries.

Deneen himself confidently expects to be elected. Nor have I seen any evidence that the Democrats really hope to beat him. They say, however, that his present trip of speech-making in the southern counties has produced little enthusiasm. He is not a man to arouse great enthusiasm. Magnetism is lacking in him. He is an eminently cautious man, slow to give himself out to the casual acquaintance. His speeches thus far have been disappointing to some of his friends, in that they have dealt largely with unglittering generalities. They think he ought to talk more about himself and his record. Personally, the nominee for Governor strikes one as a man cut out for success. He has some of the ponderous forcefulness of ex-President Cleveland. He came to Chicago, the son of a college professor in a small institution, without money or influence, and quietly went into politics. The practical part of the game he learned from "Billy" Lorimer, and it was as Lorimer's man that he first went to the Legislature. There his record was clean; yet he avoided any split with the regulars, and in 1896, largely through the in-

# AT LIAO-YANG,—THREE WEEKS BEFORE THE BATTLE

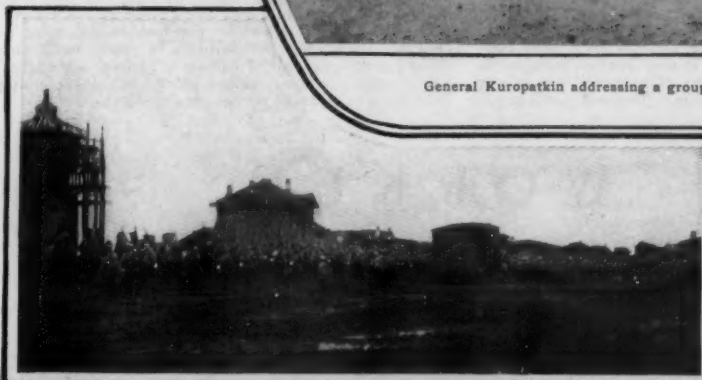


Russian infantry at rest

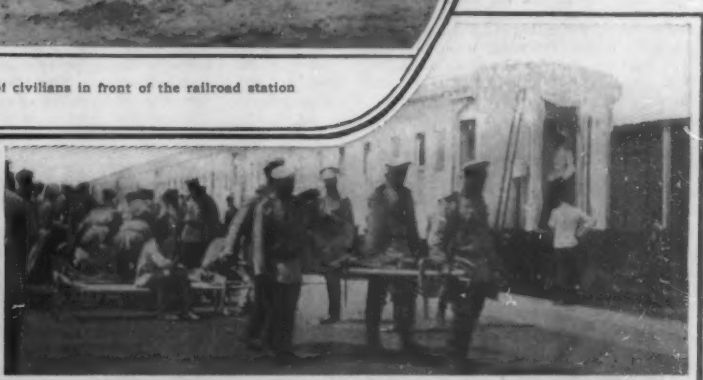
Part of General Keller's army



General Kuropatkin addressing a group of civilians in front of the railroad station



Reinforcements of fresh European troops



Arrival of a hospital train with wounded from Anping



Mud-covered horse and trooper of the transport train



Crimean veteran who leads the 11th regiment into action



A wounded sister waiting to be taken to the hospital at Harbin

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES F. A. ARCHIBALD, COLLIER'S WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN MANCHURIA



CHARLES SAMUEL DENEEN

The Republican candidate for Governor of the State of Illinois and leader of the reform movement there. He has served in the State Legislature and for the last eight years has held the office of State's Attorney in Chicago.

fluence of Lorimer, he was elected State's Attorney, one of the highest paid elective offices in the United States. In seven years his salary and fees have amounted to a quarter of a million dollars. Much of this he has saved, his only extravagance being politics. Though always a Republican, his real strength lies with the independents, who are so potent a factor in Illinois politics. His followers claim that he will carry Cook County, which is normally Democratic, and thereby run ahead of the national ticket.

Against Deneen the Democrats have nominated Lawrence B. Stringer, who has not hitherto been a prominent figure in the State. Stringer is one of those dark horses who, nominated in a year of probable defeat, every now and then surprise friend and foe by their running ability. He is a comparatively young man, thirty-eight years old, and has a good, though by no means conspicuous, record. As a starting point for politically defining him, it will serve to say that he began as a Volunteer Fire Department politician. When he first entered the State Legislature (the youngest member of the body, by the way) the volunteer firemen were important bodies, both in their own eyes and those of shrewd politicians seeking votes, for they were practically the clubs of the small towns. Young Stringer became the champion of the volunteers in legislation to secure for them special exemptions and privileges, thereby securing for himself a following throughout the villages of the State. In 1892 he held his first important office when Governor Altgeld, who had carried the State on an educational issue, made him Chairman of the Committee on Education. Mr. Stringer is at present a State Senator. He is an effect-

ive and rather fervid orator, a man of attractive though not of particularly impressive personality, and, in a minor sense, a good politician. What he may be in the larger sense, he has as yet had no opportunity of showing. Furthermore, he is something of a diplomat—having offended neither faction of his party—and he needs to be.

He needs to be because the two principal factions of the Democratic party in Illinois entertain decided views, each of the other. In 1896 Carter Harrison, now Mayor of Chicago, remained regular by supporting Bryan, and secured control of the State organization. Roger Sullivan, now National Committeeman from this State, and John P. Hopkins, another Democratic leader, bolted and lost their power. For nearly eight years Mayor Harrison has held the reins. Then came William R. Hearst, with his Presidential ambitions. He invited the Mayor to help make him President, citing past newspaper favors as a reason for gratitude. The Mayor declined. He had a candidate (not formally announced) for the Democratic Presidential nomination, whose name, although it began with "H," was not Hearst. Hearst organized the Hearst League and spent money with unexampled liberality. "The best thing that ever came into Chicago," sighed a Democratic State committeeman reminiscently in speaking of it the other day. His organization impressed the Sullivan-Hopkins outsiders. They saw a chance to become insiders, and formed a coalition with Mr. Hearst. The agreement was that they were to have the State instruct for Hearst in return for which the organization was to be handed over to them. It was a strange combination: Hearst, the anti-trust radical, hand-in-glove with the corporate interests as represented by the "Gold-bug" brand of the party. Mayor Harrison rallied his forces and fought in the convention; fought so well that the opposition refused to go to a roll-call and "gaveled" through their programme in a session resembling football in the advanced stages. The delegates were instructed for William R. Hearst, but there was a "joker" in their instructions whereby, if it were found that Mr. Hearst had any chance of being nominated, they could be swung to Parker or any other candidate. The Harrison victims of the Sullivan-Hopkins gavel took their sore heads to St. Louis where Bryan pleaded their contest, but they were thrown out. They are not precisely pleased. Nor is Mr. Hearst. He, however, is supporting the ticket. What the Harrison men will do remains to be seen.

Outside of the State campaign troubles, the Democrats are divided. Bryan has a very strong following in Illinois, particularly outside of Chicago. Many of his followers declare their intention of voting for the Republican candidates, as a rebuke to Parker, whom they regard as a "Cleveland Democrat." And the name of Cleveland among the Illinois radicals is a name to conjure with—if you wish to metamorphose an aggregation of peaceful citizens into a bedlam of oburgation and profanity. Nor will Mr. Bryan come into this State, as he probably will into Indiana, and by the magic of his oratory swing the silver men into line. How can he, the managers are asking of themselves, when he denounced the present organization as "train robbers" in his speech at St. Louis in behalf of the Harrison contestants?

Another point against the Democrats is that they have no strong party organ in this State which appeals to all factions. The Chicago "Chronicle" has swung over to the Republican column. The independent pa-



A. J. HOPKINS

The junior United States Senator from the State of Illinois, who is a Republican boss and dictator in the rank and file of his party. Though only recently elected to the Senate, he is a member of six important committees.

pers, which wield such a power in local politics, are for Deneen heart and soul, and, somewhat less fervently, for Roosevelt. Only the Hearst papers remain to the Democrats, and they do not appeal to the independent Democrats whose votes Mr. Parker most needs.

On what then does Democracy in Illinois base its hopes? On the general apathy which unquestionably exists here and which, they say, is more widespread among Republicans than among Democrats. Certain it is that the Republicans have much less money this year than in 1900 or in 1896; because, so they say, there is less need. For the Democrats James H. Eckels, ex-Comptroller of the Currency, is working hard, and with fair success, to raise a fund. Those business interests which are normally Democratic are not hanging back this year. National Chairman Taggart is expected to bring some contributions from the East. Indeed, there is at the present writing a prevalent rumor that John P. Hopkins has returned from the East with bulging and burning pockets. The gold Democrats, so the Parker men claim, will all be drawn back into the ranks, which is probably true in substance. But the principal point which I have heard emphasized by the managers is the factional disruption in the Republican ranks. They will make their platform fight on imperialism, the trusts, and militarism, but they base their hope on the knifing of the enemy by the enemy.

In the meantime, while the politicians measure chances and discuss possibilities, the most noticeable thing about the people of Illinois in general is that they are attending to their various businesses and spending little time or thought on the coming election.

## THE FARM WORKER

AN ESTIMATE OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HIS LABORS AND HIS POTENT INFLUENCE ON THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY

By RICHARD LLOYD JONES



The dead enemy

AMERICAN life began in the furrow of the plow. Ever since the first seed was laid in the ground at Plymouth, the farmer has been the chief builder of our national supremacy. Massachusetts, like Ohio or Nebraska, was settled by soil tillers and not by shoemakers and cotton weavers. The West was not won by the trapper and scout, but by the hero of peace who drove his prairie schooner into unfamiliar lands and turned over long stretches of rich and virgin soil that pointed toward the setting sun. The immigrants from monarchical and congested Europe who sought our freedom and opportunity were chiefly an agricultural people, and the story of the American farm is the story of the Americanizing of this great and earnest class. Millions of honest, prosperous, and intelligent landowners, taxpayers, officeholders and workers in all the walks of life have had their training on the farm as the hired man. The farm has been to such both school and college in which they have learned the English language and the handicrafts of the Western world.

The prevalent opinion among the town populace that the farmer is a "Rube" and a subject for ridicule and caricature is not a just one, for no class of tradesmen is required to exercise such general intelligence as the farm worker. It requires more skill to handle a mowing machine than one that turns out bricks. And with the advance of invention the need of intellect increases. Furthermore, the day of the profane and rough farm helper is gone. To work successfully with carefully bred domestic animals one must show not only intelligence, but patience and gentleness. A good horse may

be ruined by one day of bad driving, and a dairy cow may lose her value from one ill-tempered assault. The modern farmer may allow his hired man to knock down his son for just provocation, but he must not jerk his horses, club his cows, or abuse his dog. The skill of the farm worker must be diversified. He must know how to run a gang plow; raise calves, break colts, use the axe, saw, and auger, fix fences, mend a pump, manage a harvester, operate a corn sheller, feed a threshing machine, shear sheep, and repair a windmill. These tasks are as varied as they are difficult, and through this training of the hands the individual develops both in knowledge and experience.

The craftsmen of the soil not only exceed in numbers all other tradesmen and property men combined, but they represent over forty-five per cent of our entire voting population. Their fundamental value to the nation needs no other attestation than the fact that theirs is the only branch of industrial pursuit represented in the President's Cabinet. The Department of Commerce and Labor was recently established at Washington in the interest of all other industries, but there is no separate department of manufacture, railroads, or even education. Nor does the Government show unjust discrimination, for agriculture is the only business without which no other employment could exist.

Ever since the landing of the Mayflower the vocation of the field has offered the largest opportunity for individual advancement to the immigrant seeking our shores. His first chance has usually been to hire by the month, on an eight-month contract, doing chores on the farm during the winter for his "keep," and often attending the district

school. The next step, to the efficient, was the opportunity to work the farm on shares. Thus schooled, he ventured renting a "patch" on his own hook, and out of this came the desire to purchase, or mortgage and time payment, and to become himself a hirer of men. This is the industrial ladder on which thousands have climbed, and the United States Senate to-day is not without its several representatives of this class of one-time hired men.

Unlike the craftsmen of other trades, the hired man has been from the start the social equal of his employer. He has been an immediate member of the family. He has eaten at the family table—changed off with the man of the house in staying at home on Sundays and helping the woman of the house to tend the babies, do churning, and peel potatoes. He knows no eight-hour law, and is unacquainted with walking delegates. He rises at 4 A.M. and works till 8 P.M. in harvest time, and he early learns to say "We" and "Ours."

The fact that he has no regular hours has contributed to his manhood. He is an individual with responsibilities and not a cog in a machine. He feels a personal responsibility for the crops which he has nursed to maturity, and in view of a threatening sky it is not uncommon to see a farmer debating with his hired man as to whether or not they dare leave the ungathered harvest out overnight, and it is no less uncommon for this hired man to argue the farmer into the overwork.

The shopworker at his lathe or spindle only sees his fraction of the constructive whole in which his employer is interested, and hence overtime work to him is an imposition and an intrusion upon his liberty. The hired



The evening call for the cows

man on the farm sees his employer's unity of purpose. The whole concrete thing is before him. He can see the storm gathering or the locusts coming, and he defies time, heat, cold, night, day, everything, to save the property that is within his power to make. And, too, unlike the great industrial wheels of other enterprises, he has his compensation in time. Express companies, railways, foundries, and factories have their seasons of overtime demands, but they have no seasons of undertime, whereas the hired man has winter hours in which by the kitchen fire he plays checkers with his boss, reads the "Weekly Seed and Harvester,"



Weaning the calf

makes suggestions on the spring planting, and drives to the schoolhouse for the children. He learns to discuss politics and religion—to love his country, and when necessary to fight and die for his flag. The Civil War records are full of his heroic deeds. He is not envied for grog shop, dance hall, music hall, etc. His leisure hours afford opportunity for building substantial citizenship. He is not a hired hand; that is a shop, factory, and railroad phrase. He is a hired man.

In the making of our nation no story has been repeated more often than that of the trusted farm worker, who, to the entire satisfaction of everybody, marries the daughter of his employer, and with team, cow, canvas-covered wagon, and bride sets out to claim new land and to build into citizenship with the next commonwealth west. The fact that he was a hired man never counted against him.

In tracing the evolution of the hired man the hired girl should not be overlooked. Her road was much the same as his, leading to an equally inspiring result. But there is this significant difference: The higher in life the man rises the greater becomes his pride in his beginning. He boasts of the time when he "worked by the month for John Jones," but his wife is silent concerning—if not ashamed of—the fact that at the same time she worked by the week for Mrs. George Smith, the next neighbor, and while there became acquainted with her future husband. Our colleges, Legislatures, and Congresses are full of men who boast of the fact that their fathers "worked out" on the farm. But they say nothing about the equally honorable fact that their mothers did the same thing.

For over seventy years the country population has been feeding our great and growing cities. The immigrant boy who began as a hired man and became an independent farmer found his son through discontent yielding to the city's lure. Because of this vacancy his place was filled by the new farm worker from foreign shores. Economic conditions have for years made the farm a struggle of such kind that those who could fell into less arduous pursuits. Yet with all this no home-making chance has been half so good to the intelligent and hard-working man of honest ambition as the farm on shares. Many a good Ole, realizing this, has taken his Katrina on to the eighty-acre fair clearing above the creek, and despite iniquitous freight rates and the usurious mortgage interest, the reaper took the place of the cradle, and the binder succeeded the reaper; the spring wagon which was one time a luxury gave way to the long-reach buggy; the boxlike cottage grew important with bow windows, and that fabulous extravagance, the melodeon, was forgotten when the upright piano came to gladden the grown-up daughter. In spite of stubborn adversity the hired man has in this way built his home, which, as Gladstone has said, is the foundation of the State.

A century ago the country gentleman was the aristocrat. To be a farmer was the ambition of every American youth. In those days the large majority of the members of the House and Senate were farmers. It was the day of horse and wind power. About 1830 came steam. Its great achievement was to concentrate population around power, and the country boy came to be the city clerk. Hard pavement was more attractive than soft loam. Steam invaded the halls of legislation. The farmers were forced out of Congress, and the attorneys of steam power became the lawmakers of the nation. Instead of agricultural laws we began to have steam laws. Railroads and the great corporate powers of our cities became the masters of our farmers. Though the farmer was the chief taxpayer, he was not the chief legislator. He suffered by taxation without representation. Though the farm workers to-day represent forty-five per cent of the total voting population, and lawyers as a class barely represent one per cent, two-thirds of our Congressmen and three-fifths of our Senators are lawyers, and they, almost wholly, are the counselors of steam power. Of this great concentrating force the trusts have been the natural and unavoidable outgrowth. But while they threaten the very foundation of our free institutions and national welfare, electricity with all its unlimited power of convertibility dawns on the horizon of human endeavor, and electricity is the antithesis of steam. It is a distributing power. Unlike steam, it is not confined to one line of travel. It will transport cars over hills and wagons over rough roads. With its perfected devices farmers will carry their own produce to market. They will avoid the traffic man and the rate agent. The telephone has already lessened the isolation of the farms. Through this great power we are coming into a new and quieter age. The wholesome life of the country and the old-fashioned living are going to be restored. Indeed, the tide has already turned. Population is seeking a redi-

tribution. From 1880 to 1890 the ratio of population that went into city life, as compared with country life, was sixty-four per cent. Between 1890 and 1900 this ratio, according to the census, had decreased to about thirty-two per cent, and statistics show that it is still decreasing with increased ratio; that the country has gained relatively to the cities over half. The increase of city population had been somewhere near seven per cent from 1880 to 1890; but between 1890 and 1900 this direct growth had also dropped to less than three per cent.

The tide has turned countryward. Those who are alarmed at the depopulation of the country have reckoned without figures. They discuss a condition that has already passed. The rural free mail delivery, the rural trolley, and the rural telephone are effecting the most remarkable social trend of our time. They are changing the whole face of the country.

The farm is no longer a place for dullards. Our authors, following the spirit of the steam era, have been too eager to glorify the commercial enterprises of the city, and too ready to exalt the possessor of wealth, showing by comparison the narrowness of agriculture.

With the influence of electricity has come the increase of scientific agricultural research, which has made farms more productive, and the invention and introduction of farm machinery, which have reduced the labor of harvest. Every modern science is made contributory to farm life: Ornithology, because the birds are the farmer's allies; entomology, because the insects are his rivals; geology and chemistry, because the soil and its enrichment are his primary interest.

Thomas Jefferson's declaration that "the future of the Republic depends on agriculture; the great aim of the people should be to develop land culture," is proving true. The country is coming back to first principles. The farm worker has not labored in vain. The twentieth century is to be the century of the open field and the country home. The agricultural colleges are feeling the new impulse, and in turn they are lending new inspiration. Thirty years ago eighty per cent of the graduates of our agricultural colleges sought employment in our cities. To-day nearly ninety per cent of these graduates are returning to the farm with pride. With but few exceptions, every State in the Union is provided with these commonwealth colleges and experimental stations devoted to the interest of the soil tiller and the development of larger harvests. The Farmers' Institutes have been established as a form of the university extension movement, and there is now a very general demand among the States for elementary instruction in agriculture in the high schools. Overseeing all this, the Department at Washington has established a bureau to promote and assist the work of this kind in all the States of the Union. The Farmers' Institutes have greatly increased in popular demand. They are attended by the farmers and their hired men. The lectures and experiments have resulted in greatly increased crops in many States, and a more economic management of the farms, and the books and literature circulated by these institutes are the topic of discussion between the farmers and men during the somewhat idle winter months.

The new agricultural impulse which the country is beginning to feel is effecting every part of the Union. The farm is already taking the place of the old plantation in the South. The picturesque deserted farms of New England will be taken up by the country lovers who are not dependent upon their annual yield, while the great fertile stretches of the whole wide West, north and south, must, because of the growing demand for these lands, submit to subdivision.

The farmer who forty years ago plowed eighty acres has in these years cleared off the eighty acres side hill, and therefore has to-day one hundred and sixty acres under his plow. Besides this increase in farming, the application of improved methods has greatly augmented the yield per acre. These expanding tendencies have increased the demand for farm helpers. And this want is aggravated by the fact that many hired men learn too fast to long remain content, and properly enough early seek farms of their own. The only permanent relief to the vexing problem is the subdivision on share basis. The farmer who is trying in vain to "keep up" with his four hundred and eighty acre farm could cut it up into four farms of one hundred and twenty acres each, and either rent them on shares



"Gee darn them pesky crows"

or sell on time to the men he has trained, and with whom he can exchange work and combine on machinery. He would profit in the end. This is practical socialism for the farmer. Nor is it untried or new. A federation of farmers for the purchase of expensive machinery and the exchange of labor is by no means uncommon. And no less uncommon is it for the large farmer to find that he has trained a man so far as to

be too valuable to lose. When this hired man marries, rather than let him go the farmer builds a cottage for him and provides him with garden ground. If then the farmer would share responsibility with his man, the desired ends would be more nearly reached.

But however these problems are to be solved, there are two great things the farm worker is sure to do: The farmer is to be the ultimate arbitrator between capital and labor, and the hired man will bring Canada into the Union.

The average farmer has been a hired man, and he understands the employed. If he has not been, he has worked too closely with them not to know their needs, feelings, desires, and equities. He understands, too, perhaps better than any other employer, the economy of their humane treatment. As the slaveholders were considerate of their more valuable human chattels, so the farmer realizes that it is his loss if his hired man is "bushed" during the harvest gathering. Such a misfortune might jeopardize the whole year's crops. The manufacturer need have no such consideration for the individual in his factory, for our urban life is so overcrowded that one advertisement in a daily will bring out a rank of idle workmen all too adequate to fill the vacancies in the factory files.

On the other hand, the farmer is a property man. He is a student of the market. He is at once a manager, an artisan, and a shrewd business man. He deals in every kind of property—real, personal, and chattel. He handles concrete things, and this has developed in him a sense of justice, honor, and fair play. He is the only merchant, producer, and employer who at the same time has a full sympathy with and understanding of the employed. He is the only logical arbitrator in whose verdict both sides are likely to concur.

The hired man will "Americanize" Canada. He has already started to do so. In 1896 practically all the available wheat lands in this country had been claimed. In that year less than half a hundred homeseekers ventured over the border into the free lands of Manitoba. There they settled to raise wheat—and they raised good wheat. The next year more hired men sought independence of landmasters, and they, too, took up wheat land over the line. People began to look at maps. Russia is the wheat-field of Europe, yet Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, and even Saskatchewan are south of



Putting an edge on the axe

her wheat belt, and faith in the new land grew. It has been eight years since that first invasion of hardly half a hundred, and in that time a quarter-million men, trained on American farms, have settled in these territories. They have Yankeeized the western half of the Dominion. They have already openly talked of severance from the throne of England, and their representatives in the Parliament halls of Ottawa have pleaded for a Continental Federation of States. It is only a matter of time till the tail will wag the dog.

When the farmers have again gained political supremacy in our legislative halls there will be a wholesome readjustment of the present system of railroad freight discrimination. The farmer has too often seen his crops rot because of the prohibitory shipping rate. The hired man has been witness to this, and a dogged honesty and hatred of injustice have been born in him which no broadcloth briber can ever shake.

In 1776 it was the plowman who made the ready minuteman; and the farm worker, whether as country gentleman of the horse and windpower era, or as hired man in the days of steam domination, has been the stalwart, persistent, and up-coming patriot. The harvest field has ever been the wholesome sweatshop of the great wide open wherein the worker finds independence and thrift. He who forty years ago swung the scythe for hire to-day drives his own thirty-two horse harvester. But, with his hired man, he still has the same healthful relish for the noonday meal, the same hunt for the towel after the tin-basin wash at the well, and the same good-natured gambling over the number of bushels on "the lower forty-acre piece." It is part of the farmer's and the hired man's make-up. They are of the free and equal kind.

So long as tyranny reigns in the Old World, so long as free government and opportunity exist in the New, and so long as discontent and ambition move the human soul, there will be the lowly peasant crossing to our shores. And there is no place he could so early acquire the American spirit as in the home protected by platoons of maples and set in the midst of ripening grain.

And so, when at the close of harvest the last bundle of wheat has been fed to the thresher's mouth, the last measure of oats tossed in the grain bin, and the last shock of corn laid in the silo-cistern, Otto is but doing as others have done when he seeks the quiet of his dormer-window and takes out his patched accordion. Though he plays the old familiar fatherland songs, he is dreaming of the time when he will own a heifer and a dapper calico pony in trim batted harness, and of the further time when he will rent the lower meadow piece and send for Lena. Then as now, he will be a continent builder, helping to gather in the harvest that will feed the countless children of an ever-hungry world.

# THE DRAMA OF THE HARVEST



A North Dakota wheat-field over which twenty binders are operating, cutting and binding a path of grain one hundred and twenty feet in width

By ARTHUR RUHL

WHEN Mr. Curtis Jadwin was near the end of his fight to corner the world's wheat, there came a day, you will remember, when, on passing the entrance to the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade, he heard a sound which almost made even his courageous heart stand still. "Out of the hideous turmoil of that maelstrom, he imagined, there issued a strange unwonted note; as it were the first gasp and grind of a new avalanche just beginning to stir, a diapason more profound than any he had yet known, a hollow, distant bourdon, as of the slipping and sliding of some almighty and chaotic power. It was the Wheat, the Wheat! It was on the move again. From the farms of Illinois and Iowa, from the ranches of Kansas and Nebraska, from all the reaches of the Middle West, the wheat, like a tidal wave, was rising, rising. Almighty, blood-brother to the earthquake, coeval with the volcano and the whirlwind, that gigantic world-force, that colossal billow, Nourisher of the Nations, was swelling and advancing."

## Moving 550 Million Bushels of Wheat

The seasons have run their course, the harvest is come again, and again that tide, whose distant boom and roar came to the ears of Jadwin in the story, has risen in its yearly reality and through these early autumn days is sweeping eastward at the flood. The wheat indeed is on the move again. Five hundred and fifty million bushels of it—from Minnesota and the Dakotas, from the Middle West, Texas, and Oklahoma, from the San Joaquin Valley, of California and the "Inland Empire" of the far Northwest—is flowing out and spreading over the continent. The tawny stream branches and re-branches and swirls and eddies into the countless channels that groove every State and county and town; the flour mills of Minneapolis open their jaws, and with a great dust and rumbling, whole rivers of it disappear; it pours in sullen cataracts into the gloomy depths of a thousand elevators and splashes and fills countless smaller granaries here and there. It pours eastward and northward on every rumbling freight train, and at Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo flows ceaselessly into and out from the dingy argosies of the Lakes; and after the land has swallowed all it can as the parched prairie sucks up rain, the yellow torrent still sweeps on, and with a daily current of now a quarter, now half a million bushels, flows out from the seaboard ports to spread over the wheatless lands of Europe.

But the wheat is only a part of the tale of the harvest. Through Illinois and Iowa and Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and the other great corn States, millions of acres of rustling stalks are yellowing in the September sun, the swollen ears bending lower and lower as the time approaches for the harvest and the frosts. When the wheat is all in and the smoke of the threshing engines has faded from the northern horizon, when they are burning the straw on the prairies and the fall plowing is done and the seed for next year's crop is in the ground, there will come rolling up from the corn belt a tide of grain four times that of wheat, two billion five hundred million bushels of corn. Next to corn in volume is the flow of oats, close to a billion bushels; then, after wheat, barley, with more than one hundred and thirty millions; rye, with thirty millions, and so onward down the list of lesser grains—millions on millions of bushels of stored-up life and energy that yesterday was not and to-day is, garnered and spread to the ends of the world to do tomorrow's work, to fight tomorrow's wars, and to put bone and sinew on the frame of the earth.

To this annual miracle of the harvest the people of the town pay little heed. The bakeshop is always round the corner, and somehow, some way, bread seems to grow there as inevitably as leaves grow on trees. When you come to think of it we have rather droll standards of judging things. We laboriously read hazy accounts of outpost skirmishes in Manchuria, precisely like those we read yesterday, precisely

like those we shall read to-morrow. A few pages further over in our newspaper is a long story about "rust" in North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana and Manitoba. It is a story of our own country and our own people, but

PHOTOGRAPH BY PETERSEN



## 250,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT

Our grain fields yield far in excess of our own demand, and millions of bushels annually are exported to Europe and Asia. This photograph was taken at Portland, Ore.

we skip to more interesting news. It's only the crops, and they, like the Balkans, are always with us. Only the crops! Only the irony of death and destruction at the very moment of success and fruition; only millions and millions of dollars lost and food that would have fed a commonwealth destroyed as completely as by the torch of our country's enemy; only months of anxious watching and waiting done in vain; labor

thrown away, hopes blasted, hearts broken, perhaps, for aught you know, as they have broken before out there in the frontier country. The United States torpedo-boat destroyer *Chauncey* anchors between the crippled Russian cruiser *Askold* and the Japanese destroyer in the harbor of Shanghai. Honest Jones, riding downtown to his office in the morning, points out the heading to Robinson, wags his head and, "Look at that!" says he, "I guess we're a world-power all right, all right, aren't we?" A world-power indeed! On that same morning Jones might have read in another corner of his paper of five hundred thousand bushels of grain flowing the day before from our seaboard ports to Europe—part of the yearly tide of half a billion bushels that the other nations of the world must ask from us to keep alive and do their work and win their wars; he might have read that the price of corn had gone up in Chicago because of an edict prohibiting exports from Roumania; that the reports of rust in the northern wheat States had stampeded the Liverpool shorts; that the corn crops in the Danubian provinces were so poor that the United States and Argentina would have to feed the world; he might have read reports from India and Egypt and rumors of new freight rates and import duties at the Adriatic ports or Hong Kong; he might have seen the whole world straining its eyes toward our approaching harvest and our wheat growers and traders watching the markets of the world.

## The Majesty of the Harvest

It is not given to the crowd to see the harvest with the noble vision of him whose words we have quoted; the most of us may nibble our toast in peace without bothering ourselves over where it came from or how. But it is well for those who live and work in the towns, whose minds are so filled with the fretful busy-ness of the world and its machinery that they sometimes forget that one can't eat ideas, and that sooner or later they must go back to the earth; it is good for such as these to lift their eyes for a moment from the streets and the sights and shows; to look over the endless prairies, yellow from horizon to horizon with the wheat; to mouth over such incomprehensible figures as a billion bushels; to gaze at the tide flowing in from the West, at the five hundred million bushels on the seas, now flowing from the four corners of the earth daily to and fro, and to feel a little becoming littleness and humility before the miracles and majestic kindness of our earth mother.

The drama of the wheat is to a very considerable extent the drama of the world's food supply, with all that that implies in the way of opposing forces struggling for the mastery. America produces more corn and more oats than she does wheat; Germany more rye, Norway and Sweden more barley; but no grain is so universally used for food as wheat, and a failure of any important wheat crop has an immediate influence on every other country of the earth. When the reports from Manitoba and other parts of Canada and our Northwestern States indicated that 150,000,000 bushels of this year's crop had been destroyed by "rust," this deficit was immediately measured with the excess of wheat in India, whence, out of last spring's crop of 350,000,000 bushels, an enormous surplus could be poured, if necessary, into the markets of Europe. When Mr. Leiter, of Chicago, attempted in 1898 to "corner" wheat, when he had shipped all the visible grain that he could get out of the country and had attacked the surplus with such vigor that hordes of "bears" in the Chicago pit who had feared to nibble at wheat when it was at a dollar stamped to buy it at \$1.85; when the battle seemed almost won and the shock and jar of it was beginning to be felt in the furthest corners of Russia, India, and Argentina, then the wheat roused itself, as the wheat always will. Out of the dusty depths of granaries that no one ever heard of, from the four corners of the earth, so to speak, twenty millions of bushels of wheat suddenly came flooding in, smash-

PHOTOGRAPH BY F. B. LEE



## HARVESTING WITH STEAM ENGINES

Traction engines that are now being used in the great wheat-fields of the West to drag the huge harvesters, that are otherwise drawn by thirty-two horses, as shown in the picture on the opposite page. These engines, in the spring, are used for plowing and sowing

ing the price, and completely submerging hundreds of speculators and routing the man who had dared to give it battle. So intimate is this connection between the wheat crops of the various nations that one might almost say that there is but one wheat crop in the world, and that the problem of the wheat is merely that of distribution. Methods of cultivation are not likely markedly to improve, and the number of acres put into wheat and the other grains does not increase much from year to year. Improvement must be mainly along the line of transportation. America is able to ship so much wheat to Europe and to compete with the cheap labor and fertile lands of Argentina merely because her railroads are so many and so good; and there are famines in India and Russia, not because of greed or lack of wheat, but because of the lack of transportation facilities profitably to distribute the crop. The Russian peasants have often been close to starvation in one corner of the empire, while wheat was being exported from another. The building of such a railroad as the Trans-Siberian has just as much influence on lessening the likelihood of famine as the placing under cultivation of an enormous new tract of fertile land.

There is not a month in the year when wheat is not being harvested in some quarter of the world. From March until October, following the seasons upward in the northern half of the world, the ripe grain is falling; and while the binders are whirling over millions of acres in our Western country the ranchmen of Argentina, far below the equator, are planting seed for the next year's crop in the vast fields along the River La Plata. When the harvest of winter wheat begins in Texas in May it is going on in upper Africa, in Central Asia, China and Japan. Northward across the continent from the San Joaquin Valley of California on the west and Georgia and Alabama on the east, the line of harvest runs until in July and August it reaches Minnesota and the Dakotas and lower Canada. And when the tide of new wheat is beginning to roll eastward across the States, the scythes are just beginning to lay their swaths in Norway and Sweden and far up in the British Isles. In October the extreme northern limit of the harvest is reached in Finland and upper Russia, and with another month the next year's harvest is beginning to come in in South Africa and Peru. Burma's crop is harvested in December, Australia's, Argentina's and Chili's in January, India's and Egypt's in February and March, and then the harvest comes back to our Northern States again through April by way of Mexico, Cuba and Asia Minor.

For the man who grows the wheat, for the small farmer living in a little frame house on the Kansas or Dakota prairie, with not a tree in sight and a windmill for company, the harvest is not so much the last act in the broad autumnal drama as it is a mighty hard part of the year's work done, and a long, tedious and oftentimes mighty anxious waiting game well over. One's work is one's work. When the audience at the opera is applauding and roaring "Bravo," and "Encore," I dare say that Mme. Bobolinkolini, who sent them soaring up into the blue empyrean, is thinking about her larynx and wondering if it will stand the strain; and when harvest time comes, after the long months of watching and waiting, which, in all but the most northern States, begins with the sowing of "winter" wheat the autumn before, Farmer Stubbles isn't wasting much time thinking of Russia or Burma or putting his ear to the ground to catch the approaching rumble of the world's crop. He wants to get his wheat in before it rains.

#### What the Harvest Means to the Farmer

The farmer has watched this wheat through the previous fall, when spells of dry, windy weather seemed likely to parch and destroy the young crop; during the long winter, when the thermometer was down at thirty below and the wind was howling over the prairies, and there was nothing much to do but chop fodder out of the silo tank, stuff straw into the stove and try to keep warm; he has seen it through the flooding rains of spring, and the drought of summer, through grasshoppers and Hessian flies and "rust"; during the cutting of the grain he and his men have slaved for days under a boiling sun from sun-up until dark—perhaps far into the night and until sun-up again; he has fed the thresher hour after hour with the chaff sitting down his sweating neck and the dust filling his eyes; and finally the last bundle has been swallowed up, the voracious threshers have doused their heads in the wash-basin, taken their wages and eaten the last wedge of apple pie; the grain is in the barn

or the nearest branch elevator, or on its way, perhaps, to the flour mills or the lakes, and the man who raised it can well afford to heave a sigh of satisfaction, perhaps even treat himself to a little vacation before the fall plowing and take Ma back East to see the old folks or to St. Louis to the Fair.

#### Bulletins from the Front

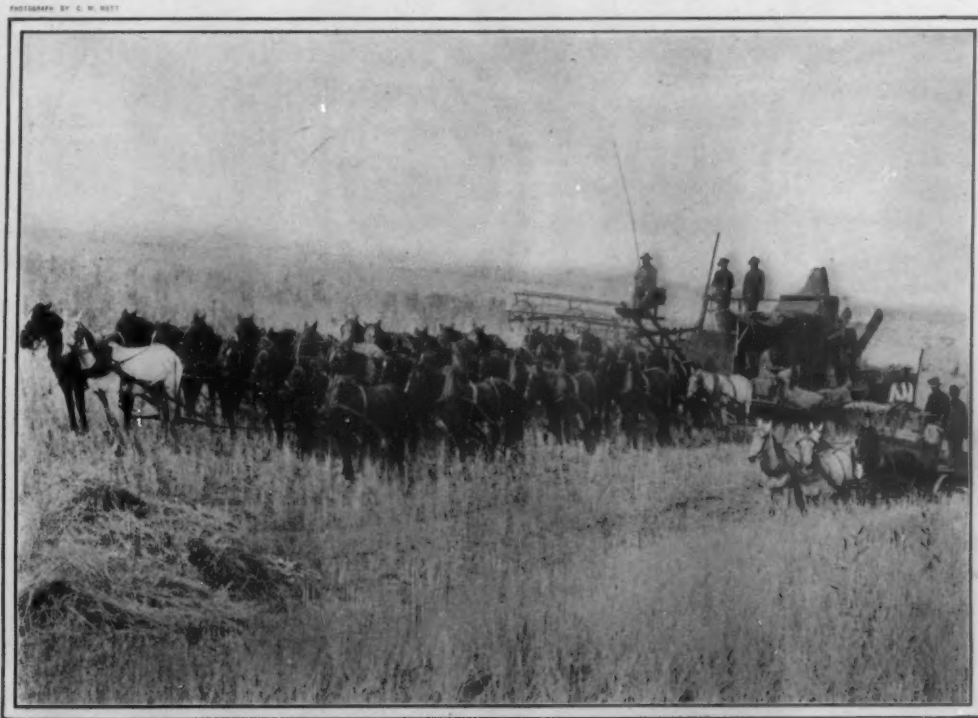
From the moment that the wheat is above ground reports from the vast field of battle, of successes here, of death and destruction there, click in at the great centres over every wire. As the grain ripens hundreds of expert investigators from the great elevator and flour companies, from news agencies and commission houses, travel like military scouts up and down the length of the wheat country, wiring to their headquarters daily what they see. The condition of the crop in France, Russia, India, and Argentina is as well known as that of Iowa or Illinois. In every post-office in the wheat belt you may read the Government reports, in the local papers whole pages are given to chronicling the condition of the crops. When the harvest actually begins and the volume of the new crop can be more accurately gauged, the market gossip during this time of suspense reads like election returns or war bulletins from the front. On the tickers in the offices of the managers of the "bonanza" farms of North Dakota and Minnesota, in hundreds of country newspapers, appear regularly such bulletins as these, printed in a Chicago paper one day during the present harvest:

Advance of two cents at Berlin, due to Roumanian edict prohibiting more exports of corn—Minneapolis reports rust in Otter Tail and Polk counties, light frost in Treherne, Holland and Cypress River districts—

other great business is managed. They have their own elevators, their managers and division superintendents, their central office and stock ticker, and books that are kept as carefully as those of a department store. These vast farms were for the most part purchased originally from the railroads, to whom they had been granted and who were willing to sell them cheap. One of the most famous of them originally contained 40,000 acres, and was eight miles square, and there were others of similar size. The average size of the big farms nowadays is in the neighborhood of 7,000 acres, but the heyday of the "bonanza" farm is gone. Such vast wheat ranches are profitably run only on the cheap and extremely fertile virgin land of the frontier and the frontier has long ere this advanced northward of Dakota. It is in country such as that along the River La Plata in Argentina that the "bonanza" farm can still be profitably run. In our country, as land values and the cost of labor rise, the immense wheat farms are slowly breaking up to be put into more intensive farming. You would not notice the change, however, were you to see the wheat country in harvest time, with the yellow sea of grain stretching from horizon to horizon. They are still so large that the harvesting crews of one division may finish their season's work without seeing the men on another division at the other side of the farm.

Following the harvest northward, from Oklahoma in the early summer to North Dakota in early fall, is an army of stout-limbed, light-hearted adventurers—industrious tramps, collegians on vacation, but for the most part hardy fellows from Middle Western towns who earn their \$2.00 and board each day during the season and send a good part of the money home. On Saturday evenings the postmasters of the little rural

offices in the wheat district are swamped with money orders. Northward this army of laborers march, riding on freight trucks, sometimes holding up a train crew and compelling it to carry them, growing huskier and more tanned until, at last, they reach the great farms of Dakota and Minnesota. There are from 20,000 to 50,000 of these itinerant harvesters, and before they finish the harvest they carry away between three and four millions of dollars, much of it in brand new bills, fresh from the banks of the East. This money and the money "to move the crops" has already begun to flow westward as the early crop starts toward the East. Forty or fifty millions flow out each year from New York. As the West grows older the money that it must borrow each year grows less, and it was interesting to read in the height of this year's wheat harvest that the fourth instalment of \$3,000,000 worth of Philippine bonds were purchased by a bank in Oklahoma City—a neighborhood where twenty years ago not



A HARVESTER DRAWN BY THIRTY-TWO HORSES

This machine is one of the greatest labor-saving devices used in agriculture. It cuts the standing grain, threshes it, throws the straw into a receiver at the back and pours the grain into sacks, which the men, seen sitting inside the machine, toss into the wagon alongside

Crop expert of — & Co. wires: "Wheat for seventy-five miles I have ridden through this morning is fine."

—Liverpool cables that Argentina has only 1,000,000 tons of corn left—129 cars of oats, 79 of them this year's grain crop, received yesterday at Kansas City—St. Louis reports sale of round lot of flour on the advanced prices to Hamburg—Liverpool shorts stamped at rust reports and watching markets here and in India—World's wheat shipments for past week 8,536,000 bushels—Substantial information that 4,000,000 bushels of wheat in private elevators did not appear in visible supply statement—Broomhall cables that Austria-Hungary has prohibited further exports, only Argentina and America left to supply demands of Europe—Sixty-five men from the — Milling Company investigating rust in Manitoba report serious damage—Quantity of wheat on ocean passage increased to 40,392,000—Berlin advanced ½ to ¾ mk.—Budapest declined 18 kr.—Exports last week 1,084,333 against 3,245,150 last year—Early figures cut and yield 533,000,000 bushels.

At last in the vast wheat fields of the Middle West and North the moment of harvest arrives. It is a moment which the farmers must foresee and prepare for as literally as the commanding officer determines the psychological moment for calling up the reserves and hurling them against the enemy's wavering line. Rain may come, rust may be advancing, and if the grain is allowed to stand after it is ripe there will be a loss in quality and in weight, and most of all from the shelling of the overripe heads. On the vast "bonanza" farms of the north, where miles and miles of wheat must be simultaneously reaped, the task is indeed one that requires a commanding officer's eye and the labor of an army. In Minnesota and the Dakotas alone, when harvest time arrives in a good year, there are more than 13,000,000 acres, that will yield two hundred millions of bushels of wheat, all waiting to be cut. The "bonanza" farms are owned by capitalists or companies, and are managed as any

a furrow was turned. The nearest competitors of the Oklahoma bank were two of the best-known houses in New York.

When the harvest time arrives in the northern country thousands of men and horses and new machines bright with red paint stand ready. The big farmers rarely bother to patch up their machinery from year to year. They say that it does not pay. From Fargo, S. D., about \$3,000,000 worth of farm machinery is sent out every season. When the word is given on the big farms, serried diagonal lines of a dozen, twenty, fifty machines, eat their way across the waving yellow sea. It takes ten days on the big farms to harvest the grain and a day and a quarter to thresh the wheat that it has taken a day to cut.

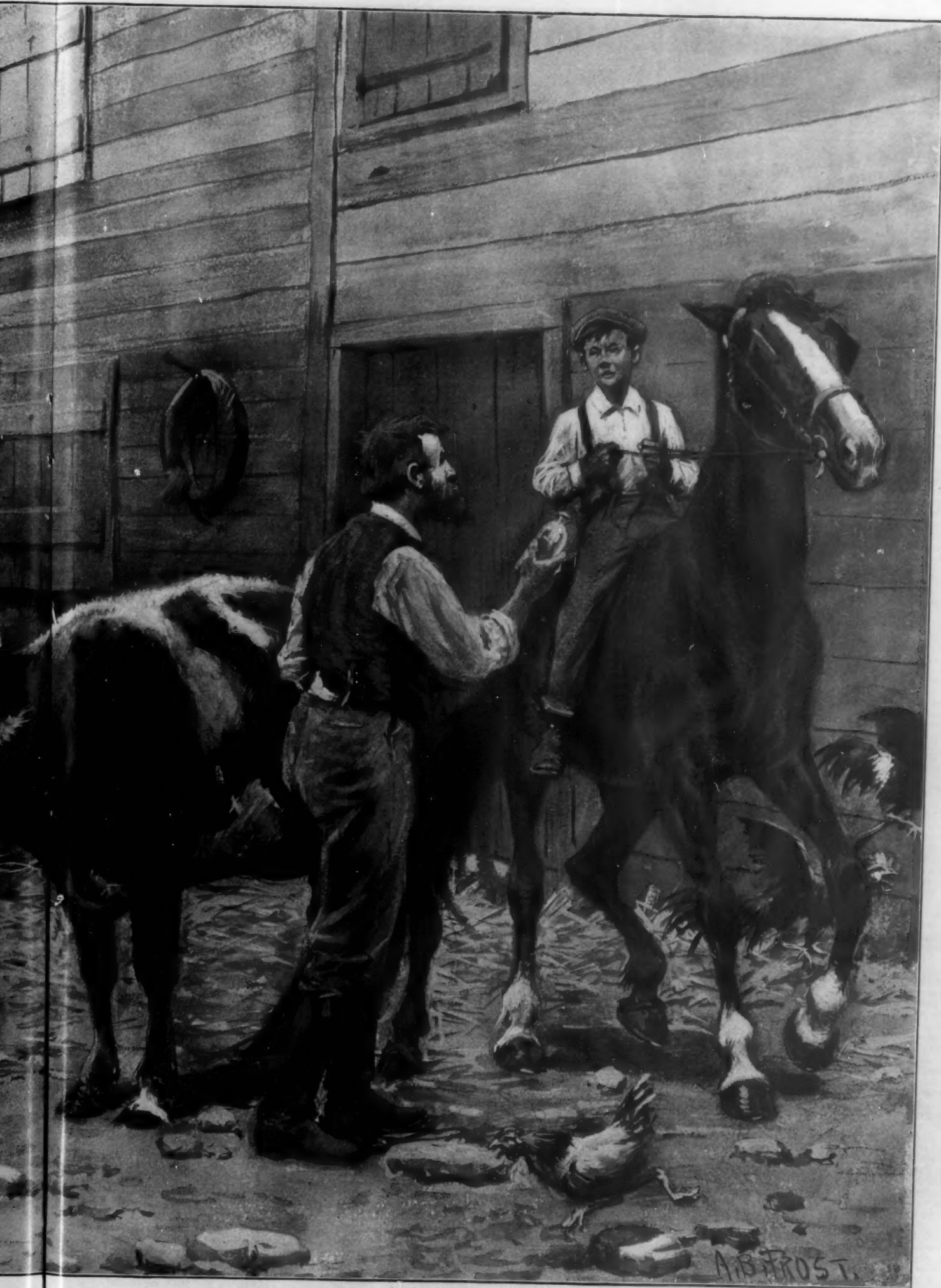
#### The Harvesting of the Crop

Out in the valley of the San Joaquin in California, the harvesting is done with machines that cut a swath 18 feet wide, and as they pass down the field thresh the grain and pour it into sacks. These are not found generally practicable in the northern country, though here and there "headers," which clip off the stalks just below the grain heads, are used. All day long, from sunrise until dark, the hot work goes on. When time presses night shifts are put on and the long line of machines move relentlessly forward by moon or lantern light like some gigantic insect devouring the grain. The division superintendents ride along the line of cutting, directing the work, and the farm manager in a covered buggy travels from section to section inspecting the yield. Account is kept of each division up to the time of loading the threshed grain in the farm's elevators. When the yield is not up to the average something must be done; perhaps Hungarian grass will be sowed the next year to yield fodder and to rest and change the soil. The threshers follow the harvesters, and across the waste of stubble the smoke



# THE SICK

DRAWN BY AB FR



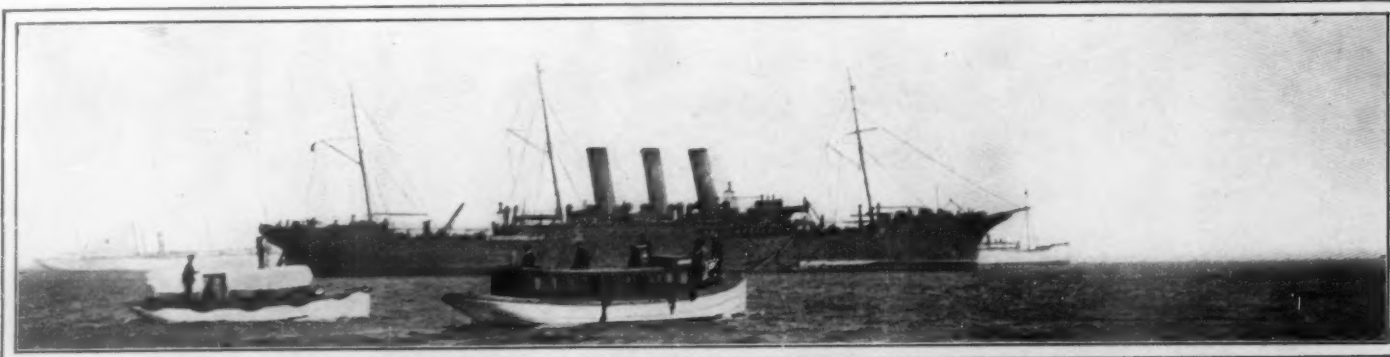
ICK COW

BY A.B. FROST

PRINT IN BINDING

## RUSSIAN VESSELS HARBORED IN NEUTRAL PORTS

*Ships that fight and run away may float to fight another day*



The Russian armed transport "Lena" entered San Francisco Harbor unexpectedly on September 11. Her captain said she had come from Vladivostok and was in need of repairs. After some delay and consultation the Russians asked permission to dismantle and remain at San Francisco until the end of the war with Japan. This was granted, and she is now interned at Mare Island.

of the engines, fed with wheat straw, rises black on every horizon. While the threshers are at work at one end of the farm, the big gang plows, traveling at a rate of twenty miles a day, may be turning over the black prairie loam at the other end. The season is too short in the north to attempt to grow "winter" wheat; in the States of the Middle West and South the seed for the next year is in the ground in September—before the complete returns are in, perhaps, for this year's crops from Canada and Manitoba.

Five hundred and fifty millions of bread eaters the world over are waiting for the new wheat. Before the next harvest is gathered each one of them will have consumed, on the average, four and a half bushels of it. By the time the harvest is on in Dakota the tide of new grain is almost at the flood. The sullen roar of its progress can be heard in every grain pit from Kansas City to Odessa; every blow that jars its surface starts ripples that widen out and out to the ends of the world. If the price is low the burden falls on the farmer, debts are contracted, mortgages foreclosed, and there is trouble for us at home; if the price is high, Liverpool and Hamburg murmur and the cost of bread becomes dearer for the peasants of Italy and the mujiks of far-off Russian steppes. All over the wheat belt farm-managers, elevator-owners, flour-millers, commission merchants, and small wheat-growers are watching the ticker for the market reports. The instant the manager on the big "bonanza" farm sees a favorable chance and a good price, he wires his agent at Chicago or Minneapolis to sell. He knows the condition of crops the world over, and the probable changes in freight rates and customs duties.

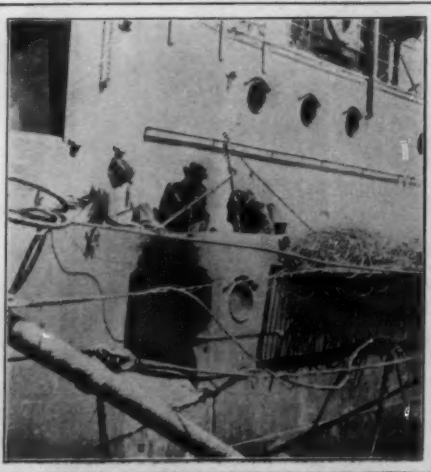
### The Selling of the Crop

Less comprehensively, but still closely, the smaller farmer follows the markets and the changing prices of grain. He may sell at once to the nearest elevator agent, or combine with his neighbors and store the grain until the price is good or ship it direct to one of the great centres. There are forty or fifty big elevator companies in Minneapolis operating some 2,000 country houses which together suck up fifty millions of bushels of grain. In all the little county seats in the great wheat country there are local agents for these big companies, independent buyers and the agents of the mills, all watching the rising tide of wheat and ready, the instant a favorable chance arrives, to open up a sluiceway for the rising tide of new wheat. The new grain comes flooding into Minneapolis in endless streams of from 800 to 1,000 carloads a day. Millions of bushels of it pour into the ports along the lakes, and the tonnage of commerce that passes through the "Soo" during the seven or eight months of navigation is more than two times as large as that passing through the Suez Canal in the entire year. Far to the westward the country tributary to the Pacific pours a flood not only toward the East, but down the slope to the Pacific and thence on to the Orient. Down from the valley of the San Joaquin to San Francisco; down from the Willamette Valley of Oregon, from the Walla Walla district of Washington, from the "Inland Empire" of the north, the grain flows to Seattle and out across the Pacific. Ninety-seven millions of bushels of it follow the sun to Japan and China, or are stowed in the holds of dingy tramps, to be carried far westward, "where the junk sails lift through the homeless drift," to strange, unfrequented ports of China, South Africa, Australia and the South Seas.

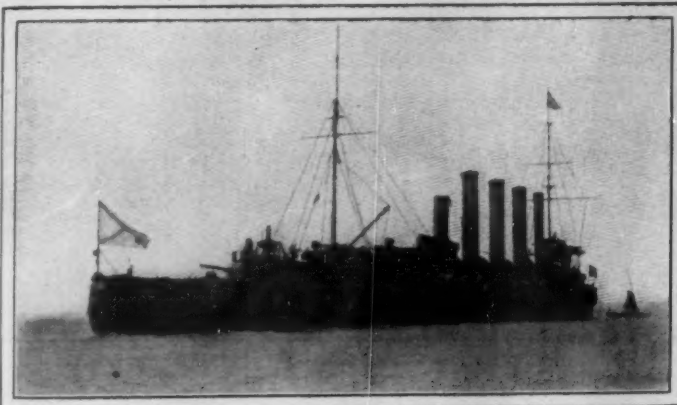
The world's wheat crop in 1903 was 3,195,853,000 bushels. Of this vast amount 637,822,000 bushels were produced by the United States and 732,787,000 bushels by North America as a whole. The production of wheat in the other continents was as follows: Europe, 1,806,955,000; Asia, 471,390,000; South America, 118,876,000; Africa, 45,400,000; Australasia, 20,445,000. Europe grows about two and a half times as much wheat as North America, but because of her dense population she consumes, for the most part, much more than she grows. Russia, with her 551,942,000 bushels from her European dominions and



Stern view of the Russian destroyer "Grossovol," which escaped from Port Arthur and sought refuge at Shanghai, August 12, where she was compelled to disarm and lay up until the war shall end.



Hole made by a 12-inch shell in the side of the "Askold"



THE RUSSIAN CRUISER "ASKOLD" AT SHANGHAI

This warship came out of Port Arthur with the other ships of Admiral Witthoef's squadron on August 10. She was badly damaged by the Japanese fleet, but succeeded in reaching Shanghai, August 13, where she is now in dock and must remain until the close of hostilities.

her 104,605,000 from Siberia, and European and Asiatic Turkey with 60,000,000 bushels, were last year practically the only countries exporting wheat in Europe. France raised 365,601,000 bushels, but needed it herself. The British Isles consume their own wheat in thirteen weeks. Because of the amount of wheat which they are able to export the United States and Russia control in a certain sense the wheat market of the world. So nearly is this the fact that it was proposed a few years ago by the Russian Government, if the stories current at the time were authentic, that the two nations enter the open market and for the altruistic purpose of benefiting the agricultural classes, offer to buy at \$1.00 a bushel whatever wheat was offered. The suggestion never got beyond, except in the form of rumor, the diplomatic channels through which it came; but it was, in effect, a plan to "corner" the wheat crop of the world. Those in favor of Russia's suggestion pointed out that although the acreage of cultivated land had increased only 5 per cent. in the ten years from 1883 to 1893, while the number of bread eaters had increased enormously, the price of wheat had remained comparatively stationary and far below the dollar level, and that hence the law of supply and demand was not acting properly, and the farmer was not getting what he should for his wheat. It was therefore suggested that the two Governments enter the open market prepared to buy all the wheat offered at the uniform high rate of \$1.00 a bushel and to sell it at a similar uniform rate, sufficiently high to cover the cost of storing and marketing it. It was believed that the demand for wheat was so great that the two nations could sell their grain at the price planned, and if at any time the world's acreage so vastly increased as to make this impracticable, they could, with mutual consent, lower the price somewhat. This paternal measure would undoubtedly have improved the condition of the Russian farmer and been a "snap" for American agriculturists, but it would at the same time have been a direct attack on the wheat-importing nations, who would have had to pay double for their bread. The scheme is interesting now as showing how the wheat locks widely separated nations together and how easily international friendships might be broken, famines brought about, and wars caused by some simple commercial regulation such as the monarchs of the Europe of a couple of centuries ago would have thought merely the cheerful necessities of a normal self-preservation.

### Down the Long List of Crops

The story of wheat is the story of corn and oats, and in a lessening degree of barley, rye, flaxseed and rice, and so on down the long line of food products to potatoes, apples and oranges and other fruit. Each has its annual flood tide, each carries fortune and misfortune in its path, each its big or little drama, varying in intensity as it varies from the universality of wheat.

In these October days the corn is ripe in Illinois, in Iowa, and Wisconsin, and the great corn States of the Middle West. Over all that fertile rolling country it lifts its rustling ranks, the yellow ears now hanging downward, swollen and heavy on their stalks. The harvest of the corn is not so nearly like a battle as that quick, triumphant onslaught which thousands of reapers and horses and men make each year on the wheat. The very rains which may disorganize the tactics of an army of harvesters in the wheat belt only make the men of the corn belt glad. While gloomy reports of destructive storms in the Red River Valley were pouring into the big Western markets a while ago the same wires brought stories of the benefit done to corn by the rain, and the prospects of a bumper crop. And after the frosts have come and the ripened ears are hanging on the dried stalks, the cutting may be done in comparative leisure, without the fear of overripeness and shelling that is always a danger in harvesting wheat, all through the crisp days of November. The world's corn crop in 1902, a bumper year, was 3,182,810,000.

(Continued on page 23)

# THE LIGHT UNDER THE DOOR



By CAROLINE DUER

**B**EFORE I begin this story, I wish it distinctly understood that I am *not* a busybody. I take an interest, as every intelligent woman should, in the general character, conduct, and concerns of my friends and neighbors, but in their private affairs I never interfere unless compelled by Fate.

Unfortunately I seem to be possessed of that ability to inspire confidence which those who detest confidences are not infrequently cursed with, and as a stray dog will follow a good-natured person—who would rather die than take him home, but yields with reluctant heart to the dictates of humanity—so affairs outside my own do sometimes obtrude themselves upon my notice, and insist that I, and I alone, should set them straight.

My first introduction to little Miss Midlington, the heiress, was at a meeting of the Bi-Monthly Club, where she evidently considered herself at a great disadvantage, the subject under discussion being "Bangs and Bustles" at a time when she fashionably wore both, and we strong-mindedly indulged in neither. (I allude to a period between the years 1880 and 1884. It is unnecessary to be more particular.)

We were of all sorts of ages and looks, married and single, the chief bond between us consisting of our mutually acknowledged cleverness. She was a gentle, silly, blond, ultra-feminine creature with large, blue eyes which she kept rather wide open, as if she expected to be told something that would surprise her, but was not going to be frightened because everybody was so good. She was exceedingly pretty, too, in a delicate, doll-like way, but although we had handsome women among us, there was a frivolity about her habiliments and a timidity in her manner which led me to the conclusion that she had, somehow, got in by mistake and was wondering when under the sun she could manage to get out without hurting anybody's feelings.

Her first whispered words to me confirmed this.

"Do you suppose it's five o'clock?" she asked shyly. "Because I've made an engagement for this afternoon which I really must keep. And I've forgotten my watch. Not that that makes much difference—in a little burst of confidence—for it hardly ever goes. But it is making me rather nervous not to know the time, and you looked kind, so I thought I'd ask you."

"What makes you think I have a watch?" I inquired; for, as a matter of fact, I never carry one. It's an idiosyncrasy of mine to feel my way through the vicissitudes of the day with perfect, if unconscious, accuracy.

"I think it is the way you part your hair," she answered, with an air of grave consideration, as if any question put in that assemblage must be duly weighed and truthfully replied to, "but it may have been your boots. I'm not quite sure."

I saw no reason why parting the hair smoothly on the left side and wearing boots to fit the shape of your feet, instead of the fancy of your bootmaker, should guarantee you the owner of a reliable timepiece, and I said as much, but the little heiress appeared so crest-fallen and fearful of having offended me that I hastened to reassure her, and gave it as my confident opinion that the hour was half-past four; an opinion which was subsequently confirmed by the striking of an unobserved clock in some distant part of the room.

"Oh, then, I must soon be going," she said, with a certain furtive anxiety which did not escape me; "I'm always keeping people waiting, and they do so dislike it. You don't think any one here will mind, do you? I was only let in because Miss Oldborough—she's my chaperon and companion, you know—was suffering from a bad headache and could not come. She asked me to make her excuses, and one of the ladies here asked me to stay, and I did not quite know what to do, so I stayed. But I am sure I am entirely out of place; they are all so clever, and I am so stupid. If I slip away now no one will notice?"

"I'll tell them you had an important engagement—an appointment you were obliged to keep," I promised, with my attention more fixed upon the chairwoman (whose views on the subject of front-hair in general seemed to me lax) than upon my frivolous little neighbor.

But this, either because she detected a certain rillery in my tone, or felt herself the unlikelihood of "important engagements" compelling the attention of a girl of her sort, appeared to embarrass Miss Midlington.

"Oh, please don't say anything about it," she begged; "that is, unless you are asked. It would seem

so—so paltry, you know, to leave *here* to keep an appointment with—with a dressmaker. I'll just slip off quietly. Good-by, I'm so glad I happened to sit next to you. I should never have dared to talk to any of the others."

With this she departed, and I turned my eyes toward the window just in time to see her drive away in a beautifully appointed victoria which had apparently been waiting for her.

Being now free to concentrate my thoughts upon the subject in hand, I plunged into the discussion with a few trenchant remarks about the front-wool and back-feathers of the Zulus, male and female, and the debate continued with more or less enthusiasm and ill-feeling on the part of those who were worsted, till after five o'clock. We then partook of tea and sandwiches (the rules held us strictly to no more elaborate form of refreshment), and separated to return to our various homes.

I had not mentioned it to Miss Midlington, but I myself was under contract to stop at my dressmaker's on my way back from the meeting, and I swung on the back platform of an uptown car—I do it extremely well and am always outraged when some old tottering grandfather insists upon catching me by the arm—with a sigh for the time, money, and patience one is forced to spend over one's outward appearance. In my own case I do not find the amount of success achieved at all justifies the outlay.

The modest establishment of the young woman who has the honor of clothing me is situated in an obscure side street. She lives, indeed, in two rooms on the top floor of a small, red brick house, and the neighborhood, if respectable, is far from fashionable. It was by no means dark when I got there, and I congratulated myself upon having escaped the stuffy discomforts of a fitting by gaslight. After I had rung the bell long enough, the door opened with a succession of wheezy clicks, and I stumbled up the stairs, to the turns of which I can never accustom myself, and nearly measured my length on the second-floor landing.

Whatever it might be outside, it was less than twilight in that hall, and as I groped about for my purse and umbrella, both of which had escaped from my hand in my sudden plunge forward, I heartily condemned all negligent housekeeping. For much as I might dislike the mingling of gas with the atmosphere of suppressed onions and old boots, which seems to hover in the apartments of all small dressmakers, I did feel that a single burner kept perpetually alight at the top of those gloomy stairs would add to the safety of the unfortunate who were obliged to go up them, and be a proper attention on the part of the landlady.

I noticed, however, that one at least of her lodgers was prepared to welcome night early, for as I stooped to regain my property I saw a brilliant, reddish streak, evidently the illumination of lamplight, appear under the door opposite me. I almost believed for a moment that the clatter I had made would bring some good Samaritan to my aid; but though I heard a surprised exclamation and the subdued murmur of voices, the only attention paid to my presence—if attention it could be called—was the turning of a key in a lock. I rather thought in the lock of that very door.

"They must be fearing the inroads of exceedingly bold burglars here," I said to myself, laughing as I pursued my way, and when I arrived at Mme. Gobeille's rooms, and had recovered my breath, I inquired what cautious person inhabited the second-floor-front apartment.

But Mme. Gobeille rather haughtily disclaimed all knowledge of her fellow lodgers, saving and excepting a certain so charming and amiable old Mademoiselle Denton, who kept a sort of shop and sanitarium for birds in the rooms immediately beneath her own.

She discoursed to me at some length about this lady, her kind heart and the interest she took in her feathered charges (to whose gay chirping madame declared it was a pleasure to rouse one's self every morning) all the time she was pulling most of what she had done to pieces, and fitting it over again on my unyielding figure. I was not much interested in Miss Denton's tenderness of nature as exhibited in the care of canaries, and I was curious to know about the person or persons who had entrenched themselves behind bolts and bars, figuratively speaking, when I fell upstairs, but when Mme. Gobeille's tongue once got wagging it was easier to listen than to stop her.

At the end of a long twenty minutes I was free and resumed my outer shell of respectability with thankfulness, but as I searched in my purse for five cents to transfer to a convenient pocket, I discovered that a five-dollar gold piece, which I distinctly remembered seeing when I paid my last car-fare, was missing. Madame had just excused herself and departed into mysterious back regions with my dress, and I was so sure that I had dropped my money where I had dropped my purse on the second-floor landing, that after a cursory glance about the room I also departed, confident of finding it below.

The halls were still in darkness, but I had no idea of limiting myself to a sense-of-touch quest this time, and so with a feeling of slightly malicious amusement, I boldly knocked at the door from under which the light was stealing.

There was a sudden flutter and flurry within. Some one whispered, with what seemed to me like a gasp of terror, "That was a knock."

And some one else returned, obstinately, "It's only one; and it's not going to be answered."

I felt such conduct to be selfish and unbecoming to the last degree, and resolved not to put up with it. Accordingly, I knocked again with renewed vigor, saying loudly, "I beg your pardon, but I dropped something in the hall here, and thought if you'd be kind enough to open your door one moment I might have light enough to find it."

There was another suspiciously fluttering silence, and then an unusually masculine voice replied civilly, "I'm so sorry, but I'm dressing."

Upon which the woman's voice broke in with irrepressible indignation. "Oh, how *can* you say such a thing?" and the heavy door rattled angrily.

"For heaven's sake stop," urged the man in a low tone, "you don't know what you're doing! You're quite mad."

"Open the door," cried the woman, unheeding and evidently resentful, "I want to get out."

As the request was not complied with, and I heard the rustle of skirts and a suppressed little cry, I judged that she was being removed from that part of the room where her plaints were most audible.

I suppose our idiotic laws permit a gentleman to detain his wife at home, even against her will, if he happens to desire her company, but it is decidedly unpleasant to be cognizant of such a state of affairs and powerless to prevent it. I felt that I should lose my temper and express my opinion of all conditions of married infelicity in stentorian tones to the whole house if I stayed another minute. I had first, however, to find my gold piece and I was just turning to go upstairs again and procure a match from Mme. Gobeille, when the voices broke out with less restraint than before.

"You know I'm frightened and want to go back," said the woman. "It's cowardly in you to keep a girl to a bargain she repents of; you make me hate you."

"You can't go back now," said the man. "Don't talk nonsense. You *can't* go back."

"I can and I will," declared the girl, half crying.

"I'll call to that person in the hall to help me."

The person in the hall began to be afraid it was her duty to interfere.

"If you are being kept anywhere you don't belong—er—madame," I said, knocking on the door again. "I will do anything I can to assist you."

Apparently they had been unaware of the distinctness with which their voices reached me, for a confusion which could be felt as well as heard followed my remark.

"There, now you've done it," muttered her wrathfully.

"I don't care. Open the door."

"I will not."

"Then I'll tell her the whole story and ask her to go for my father."

There was an instant's pause, then something struck the floor with a little clink, there was a scurry of small feet, an exclamation of triumph, the lock shot back, and the door flew open!

To my astonished eyes appeared the charming figure of Miss Midlington, rampant, on a field—but my knowledge of heraldry is not sufficient to supply me with the requisite words of description. Suffice it to say that the carpet was green, the room—a bachelor's room—simply and not untastefully furnished, and Miss Mid-

lington was rampant in the middle of it. Behind her, in an attitude of sulky defiance, stood a very tall, very black-looking, rather handsome young man.

"Oh, I'm so glad it's you!" cried the little lady, throwing herself into my unready arms. "It might have been anybody. But you'll help me and never say a word about it. Oh, wasn't it providential, my meeting you this afternoon? Oh, you don't know what I've been doing."

"I believe I can form a pretty accurate opinion," I answered, looking sternly at the young man, whom I had a vague idea I had seen before. "You have been considering the advisability of eloping with this gentleman."

"Oh, yes, yes, how did you guess? Wasn't it awful of me? But I did think I loved him, and papa wouldn't hear of it because he was—was—well not so—that is, papa *thought* he was not so disinterested in his attentions. That's how papa put it. But I thought he was. I thought he loved me just for myself. I did not see why he shouldn't," added she quaintly, turning to me as if for confirmation of her not unreasonable estimate of her personal attractions.

"And when did you begin to think he did not?" I inquired curiously.

"When he wouldn't let me change my mind and go home," she said forlornly, looking as if she were going to cry at the remembrance.

"See here," interrupted the young man at this juncture, "if you are going all over this again you'd better ask your friend in and shut the door. It is not necessary for the whole house to know that you are in my rooms, particularly as you don't want to stay."

Tears were evidently not very far off.

"Compromised yourself. Fiddlestick!" said I. "Who knows anything about it but me?"

"Mr. Grudge, Maurice's—I mean Mr. Barnaby's, friend," answered Miss Midlington lugubriously. "Of course, he knows."

"Sammy Grudge?" cried I, a light breaking in upon me. "He's my cousin. Give yourself no uneasiness about him."

It was all clear to me now. I remembered Sammy's bringing this tall, dark, sullen-looking youth to dine with us one night, and explaining, in his insufferable lingo, that the poor fellow was about down to hard pan, but that he was sweet on the dearest little heiress in the world, and if her father didn't turn nasty, he (Sammy) rather thought he (the poor fellow aforesaid) would pull it off.

I also remembered being unfavorably impressed by the "poor fellow's" languid manners and general air of Princehood-kept-out-of-its-own. His good looks I admitted, and was not surprised to learn—of course, through the enthusiastic Sammy—that he was in great request as a cotillon-leader, and that all the girls were crazy about him, but as a husband for any young woman, heiress or not, I considered him a distinctly poor investment.

As I glanced at him now with the eyes of recognition, it occurred to me that whatever his late conduct might have been, he had at least attempted no justification of it. He was leaning with both shoulders against the mantel-piece, his hands in his pockets, his eyes on the floor. I wondered if he meant to speak at all, and if so, what he would find to say.

Mr. Barnaby, with a glance at his watch and a silent nod, confirmed my assertion.

"Is that all?" blurted out Miss Midlington, in tones of the liveliest astonishment. "Why, what with giving new orders to the dressmaker (I had to invent some excuse for stopping there) and meeting Mr. Barnaby and Mr. Grudge, and finding that the clergyman wasn't home, and coming here, and waiting and all, I thought it must be *ever* so much later than that! Let us go at once. I've plenty of time to—be late for dinner."

"Of course you have," said I, interrupting. "And since nobody knows where you have been, we have only to invent the best excuse we can think of for your lateness. You said you were often late."

"Oh, but there are the letters," gasped Miss Midlington suddenly.

"What letters?" I demanded.

"Why, I didn't want poor Miss Oldborough to be frightened longer than was necessary, and I didn't want to send a messenger, so I posted a note quite early telling her all about it. I calculated that it would get to her about the time she'd begin to worry. And then I also pinned a little note on papa's pincushion. I often do when I want to tell him things. I knew he would not be home till late, for he was going to dress at the riding-club—he'd been riding this afternoon—and go straight from there to his dinner, so he'd be sure not to get it till long after we were married. I couldn't foresee that the clergyman would go away, or that I'd find Maurice—Mr. Barnaby I mean, so unpleasant. Isn't it too bad?"

"It's more complicated than I thought," said I. "If the post's any good, we're too late now, I'm afraid."



"Oh, I'm so glad it's you!" cried the little lady. . . "But you'll help me and never say a word about it"

Miss Midlington eyed him distrustfully.

"You won't lock me in again?" she asked warily.

"I'd give a hundred dollars—if I had it—to get you safely home," declared he with fervor.

"Since you are so much of one mind about parting," I observed dispassionately, "may I ask whatever induced you to contemplate running away with each other?"

"I was under the impression that Miss Midlington did me the honor to care for me," said the young man haughtily. "or I never should have suggested such a step to her."

"And I'm sure I was under the same impression, or I never should have come," she lamented. "It seemed so nice and romantic when we discussed it at the ball the other night. You see," she continued, with a laudable endeavor to explain things to me, "papa wouldn't let him come to the house any more, and it made me very unhappy—and furious—and when we saw each other at dinners and parties we discussed how much happier we'd be if we arranged things so that nobody could come between us, and finally I agreed to meet him here to-day and be married. Then we were going to write and tell papa. But the clergyman we counted on was called away suddenly, and Maurice's—I mean Mr. Barnaby's, friend, who's been helping us, went out to look for another (they thought it would be less embarrassing for me if everything was arranged before I got there), and while we were waiting for him to come back I, I—well, I got frightened. It seemed so queer and domestic to be shut up here with Maurice—I mean Mr. Barnaby. And when I wanted to give it all up and go home, he wouldn't let me. He said I'd no right to make a fool of him, and—that I'd com—compromised myself already."

Miss Midlington was murmuring, "So Mr. Grudge is your cousin?" in a tone of mild surprise.

"He is," said I, "and between us we will get you out of this scrape all right. How long has he been gone?"

"Oh, it seems ages," she returned wearily.

"It's exactly thirty-five minutes," put in Mr. Barnaby sarcastically.

"Was he coming back with a clergyman?" I inquired, in sudden alarm.

"No, just to tell us where he'd found one, and fetch us. I declare when you first knocked, and I thought it was he—(only it seems he was to knock twice, so Maurice—Mr. Barnaby I mean, knew better and wouldn't let you in)—I nearly fainted with fright."

"Imagining what it would have been to spend a lifetime in my society?" interpolated Mr. Barnaby again, still heavily sarcastic.

"Well, she's not going to do that now," said I briskly. "How did she get here? She did not come in the carriage, I hope?"

"Only as far as my dressmaker's," answered the young lady for herself. "She lives in Fifth Avenue, quite near."

"It's a pity you don't employ mine," I said dryly. "She lives in the house. That's why I am here."

"How funny," exclaimed Miss Midlington, who, now that she had, as it were, cast her burdens on my shoulders, felt able to enjoy a joke.

"Very humorous," I returned. "At what time do you dine usually?"

"Eight o'clock. But to-night it was to have been seven. Papa was dining at a big man's dinner somewhere, and Miss Oldborough and I were—at least we had been, going to the theatre."

"Humph. And it must be half past six now or later."

If telephones had been in as general use then as they are now, I should have telephoned, but at that time they were rare in private houses.

I plunged into thought for an instant and then: "What did you say in the letters?" I demanded.

"Well, to Miss Oldborough I said that I couldn't be happy without Maurice," confided Miss Midlington, with a vindictive look at that silent gentleman. "And so we had gone off to be married, and would she please tell papa and write to me to-morrow at this address? And to papa I said that by the time he got this I'd have done something I was afraid he'd disapprove of, but I hoped he'd forgive me. That he never had denied me anything in my life, and I was sure he would not begin now, and I was his most loving and obedient daughter. Then I added in a postscript that Miss Oldborough would explain."

"It's a pretty difficult problem," I admitted, sighing. There was a pause while I cudgelled my brain for a plan.

"I really believe my refusal to hold Miss Midlington to her engagement will, under the circumstances, annoy her father more than our elopement could have done," suggested Mr. Barnaby amiably, after a moment.

I was composing a reply which should express my contempt and cover my uneasiness, when the young lady flew to the window in a great flurry, exclaiming: "Oh, I hear a cab stopping at the door! It must be Mr. Grudge! Oh, you don't think by any chance he could have brought a clergyman as you said?"

And she flung back the inner shutter.

"Don't do that. Don't show yourself," I exclaimed, following her. "It doesn't matter if he has brought fifty clergymen, you need not be married unless you want to be. Come away." (Continued on page 27.)



## OUT-OF-DOORS

IN THIS DEPARTMENT, OUTDOOR LIFE—THAT IS, SPORT IN THE BROADER AND MORE GENERAL SENSE—WILL BE DISCUSSED AT FREQUENT INTERVALS DURING THE AUTUMN ATHLETIC SEASON

**T**HE elevens of Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Cornell have all played their first game of the year during the past week, and the football season of 1904 is now well under way. The eleven of the University of Chicago, the first of the big Western college teams to get into the field, played its first game on September 17, the same day that the Carlisle Indians had their first game of the year.

Of the so-called Big Four in the East, Yale and Pennsylvania start the season with the best prospects, and if Harvard develops before November 19 a team that can meet Yale on even terms, it will be a credit to Captain Hurley and Coach Wrightington. Yale can send into the game practically the same line that proved invincible last year, and of the seven men who battled so desperately against the Yale forwards on the Stadium Field last autumn only two are available. These Yale veterans are: Shevlin and Hare, ends; Captain Hogan and Bloomer, tackles; Kinney, guard; Roraback, centre; Rockwell, quarter-back; Bowman, full-back. Yale has lost half-backs Owsley and Metcalf, and full-back Farmer. Captain Rafferty's place at end and Batch-

elder's at guard remain to be filled. If Tripp passes off his conditions he will win Batchelder's position. Hare has won his "Y" at end, but is too light for an ideal end rusher, and Lawrence, Ortmayer, or Andrews of last year's freshman team may be tried. Bowman should get one of the two back-field positions, and Quill, formerly of Tufts and Amherst, and Stevenson, a substitute last year, are the most likely of the new back-field candidates. Hoyt, who won his "Y" last year, is the best punter in college, but lacks aggressiveness. Rockwell will again play quarter-back, his first substitute probably being Cates, formerly captain of the Andover team. The coaches now plan to exchange Bloomer and Kinney at guard and tackle, Morton, who was substitute last year, will try for guard again, and Walter Stillman, who was injured after making a close race for end, will try to again wrest it from his old rival, Hare. The Yale coaches felt keenly the sudden decision of McCormick, former Exeter full-back, to go to Princeton after he had been tutoring at New Haven all summer for his entrance examinations for Yale.

Harvard faces this fall the old problem of building up a line. Of last year's line only Derby, at tackle, and Le Moyné, at guard, are now available. J. Parkinson, Jr., eleventh-hour centre of last year, if he returns to college, is not likely to be seen on the gridiron. Squires, who took Derby's place in the big game, will again be a tackle candidate. Brill, who was for two years captain

of the Exeter eleven, but who failed to pass his Harvard examinations last year, is a possibility for a tackle position if he succeeds in entering the Lawrence Scientific School. For the three centre positions there is a great dearth of material. Le Moyné probably will have no difficulty in winning again his place at guard, and with more weight and a season's experience he should prove a valuable man. A year ago there were several heavy men out, and a great deal of time was spent in coaching them. They had the weight and the willingness, but seemed to lack the "football instinct," and finally were discarded. These men will come out again, but what they will amount to is uncertain. Of the substitute ends J. M. Montgomery, Jr., may win a place, but he can not be considered in Bowditch's class.

### Harvard's Quarter-back Problem

The outlook for the line, therefore, is extremely gloomy. Still another great problem faces the Crimson coaches. The position for three years held by Carl Marshall, last year's captain, must be filled. Marshall so far outclassed other candidates during his last three years in college that no good substitutes were developed for quarter-back, there being little encouragement for men to come out for that place. Noyes, last year's substitute, will be a candidate, but he will have to improve fifty per cent to fill Marshall's shoes. There is hope that Starr, the great little quarter-back on the Groton team last season, may enter Harvard this fall and make the team, but this can not be depended upon. Undoubtedly heavier men will be played in the quarter-back position this season on account of changes in the rules, and one of the numerous back-field candidates may be developed for the place. In the back field Harvard never lacks for good material. Captain Hurley, a hard fighter and a brilliant half-back on offence and defence, will continue at right half, there being slight probability of his going to quarter-back, despite his light weight. Nichols, last year's left half, will be available again, as will Mills for full-back. In many minds Mills was fully the equal of Schoellkopf last fall, and he certainly played brilliantly against Yale. There are numerous substitutes for these three positions, among them being Captain Randall of the nine, Harrison, Nesmith, and Means. There are several men from last year's freshman eleven, and a good man or two may come in with the entering class. On the whole, however, the task before Captain Hurley and Head Coach Wrightington is a hard one.

### Lack of Harvard Punters

A year ago Harvard developed only one punter of any ability. He was Le Moyné, an inexperienced freshman, who played guard. The combination was about as bad as possible, in view of the fact that Mitchell of Yale was one of the best kickers of the season. To draw a man out of the line to do the kicking on a big college eleven is poor football. Princeton accomplished the trick, because in De Witt the Tigers had one of the greatest kickers and all-round football players that ever wore moleskins. Not one of the present Harvard back-field men is a good punter, and an entirely new man may have to be developed. The Harvard schedule has been somewhat shortened this year. Holy Cross, a new team for Harvard to play, has been tucked in the week before the Yale game. This makes the game with Pennsylvania come on October 29. Harvard will at that time be only in the preparatory stage, with a lineup merely tentative, and as the prospects at Philadelphia are for an unusually strong team, this looks like the season for the Red and Blue to make history.

Princeton probably lost more in the graduation of De Witt than any of the other big college teams in the graduation of any one man. Five other veterans, who played against Yale last year, have also gone to return no more as undergraduates. In Captain Foulke, Prince-

ton has, however, a half-back of the first rank and a leader possessing both tact and executive ability. The other veteran players who are available this year are: Cooney, the freshman tackle of last year; Short, centre in 1903; Dillon, De Witt's team mate at guard; Kafer, of the All-American half-backs last autumn; Burke, at quarter-back, and Rulon-Miller, at full-back. In the squad of twenty-nine men of last year are a number of high-class players, who were prevented from making the team last fall by the exceptional quality of material. Rafferty and Dutcher are certain to make a great fight for the place left by De Witt. Tooker, Brascher, Crawford, and Hoagland are all possibilities for positions at the ends of the rush line, and all have had experience in big games. Foulke and Kafer should make a great pair of halves, and there is also McCormick, the Exeter half-back, who prepared for Yale, and at the last minute deserted the New Haven camp for Princeton. Arthur Hildebrand, aided by former Captain De Witt, will probably form the nucleus of the coaching staff.

The University of Pennsylvania squad began preliminary practice on September 10 under the most promising conditions. Only two of last year's eleven were lost by graduation. Among the men ineligible last season, but who will try for places this fall, are Junk, guard; William, centre, and Lansom, tackle, all of whom are 200-pounders. The most promising of the new players are the Hollenback brothers, Whetstone, McClelland, Stevenson, Oglesby, Wilcox, Folwell, Inksetter, Dwyer, Gimbel, and Sinkley. All of these candidates average more than 185 pounds in weight, and Pennsylvania ought to have the heaviest and fastest eleven she has put into the field in years.

It now seems practically certain that Columbia will play the University of Michigan in New York on Thanksgiving Day. To meet the strongest Western team, in addition to playing Yale, Pennsylvania, and Cornell is rather a formidable proposition, and Captain Stangland and his men and Coach Morley have their work cut out for them. Columbia's eleven of late years has been so nearly on a par with those of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, that a game between the Light Blue and White team and the strongest team of the Middle West will be awaited with especial interest. It is several years since the Michigan eleven has tried a tour of conquest in the East. The Michigan eleven has played in the past Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Cornell, being beaten by the two former and by Cornell at Ithaca, although defeating the Ithaca team on the Ann Arbor grounds. Among the veteran players



Captain Hurley  
of the Harvard Team



Captain Stangland  
Columbia's Right Guard



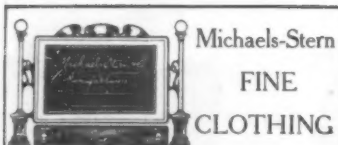
Captain Hogan  
Yale's big Tackle



Captain Foulke  
Princeton's fast Half-back



Captain Torrey  
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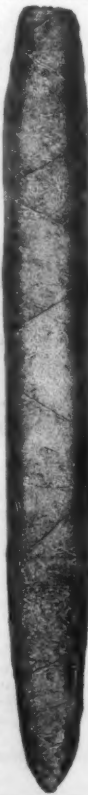
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tutrol, the imperturbable Mr. Travis could  
not have lasted until the finals and met the  
present champion, Mr. Chandler Egan. What  
the young Harvard amateur would have done  
had he been competing in the finals with Mr.  
Travis instead of with a schoolboy whose  
prestige was yet to be won, can, of course,  
only be conjectured, and there is no reason  
to surmise that the final result would have  
been any different; but the play would un-  
doubtedly have been more exciting than it  
was, and Mr. Egan's victory, had he won it,  
a keener personal satisfaction. Young Mr.  
Herreshoff is, however, a player that any  
amateur could consider it an honor to defeat,  
and if he keeps on as he has begun, so those  
who saw him play at Baltutrol believe, the  
championship will one of these days be his.  
Herreshoff is still a schoolboy, and just where  
Egan was a few years ago when he won the  
intercollegiate and Western championships,  
and it seems certain that he can lengthen his  
long game and improve his putting before he  
reaches his limit. In defeating, by 4 up and  
3 to play, Mr. George Ormiston of Pittsburg,  
who defeated Travis, Herreshoff played a  
game worthy of a more experienced player.

Egan won by 8 up and 6 to play in a match  
of 36 holes. The scores for the first 18 holes  
were: Going out, Egan 41, Herreshoff 42.  
Returning, Egan 37, Herreshoff 45. At the  
end of the first round Egan was 9 up. On the  
second round Egan went out in 40 and Her-  
reshoff in 39. Egan's lead being still 9 up. When  
Herreshoff won the tenth hole by negotiat-  
ing with his mashie a dead stymie in 3 to  
Egan's 4, and took the eleventh in 5 to Egan's  
6, it looked almost as though the impossible  
might happen, but Egan won the next hole in  
3 and with that the match. The most no-  
ticeable superiority of the champion's play  
over that of his opponent was in his drives  
from the tee and in his putting. Young Her-  
reshoff had invariably distanced his opponents  
in driving and Egan's tremendous smashes  
undoubtedly embarrassed him. Compared  
with Travis, Egan plays brilliantly rather  
than with any Machiavellian steadiness, but  
in this match the former champion lacked his  
usual accuracy, especially in his putts, and  
seemed to be decidedly off his game.

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## THE DRAMA OF THE HARVEST

(Continued from page 18)

bushels, of which 2,333,628,000 bushels were raised in the United States. In the same year Argentina raised 84,018,000 bushels, Austria-Hungary, the great corn-growing country of Europe, 133,293,000 bushels, and Europe as a whole 422,526,000 bushels. No appreciable amount of corn is raised in the British Isles, in Germany or in Asia, and when the European crop is poor and exporting is forbidden, as it is this year from Austria-Hungary, America and Argentina must supply the world. Were the people of Europe sufficiently familiar with our maize and did they know how properly to use it in their bread, such a tide would flow from our Eastern seaboard as would make the wheat look pale. For maize, or Indian corn, is native to America, and the United States produces each year from two-thirds to seven-tenths of the enormous crop of the world. Sometimes one-tenth, sometimes only two and a half per cent, of our vast yield of corn is exported directly; the more scientific farmers of Illinois and Iowa rarely, indeed, attempt nowadays to market their corn, but feed it to their hogs and cattle instead, and eventually get more profitable returns. This year's crop, it is estimated, will reach a level of 2,500,000,000 bushels; of which Illinois will probably yield in the neighborhood of 275,000,000 bushels; Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, and Indiana will measure their somewhat lesser crops also in nine figures, and the other States will run down a lessening grade to the five-figure level of Montana and Wyoming. Of this stupendous bulk of grain we will export probably in the neighborhood of 200,000,000 bushels; some of the remaining 2,300,000,000 bushels will go into starch, brown bread, Johnny cakes, and hominy, but the greater part will fatten our cattle and hogs, and much of it eventually will reach Europe just as surely as will this year's new wheat, though in a form less lovely. As this is being written, close to four million bushels of corn are pouring up the ocean from Buenos Ayres to the ports of Europe, and from our Atlantic seaboard nearly a million bushels are flowing eastward weekly.

## The Endless Drama of the Harvest

When all this mighty stream of wheat and corn, when the eight hundred million or a billion bushels of oats, the hundred million bushels of barley, the thirty million bushels of rye, and all the other parallel and tributary streams have flowed up from the farms and spread out through their appointed courses, at home and over the world, the United States will have sent close to half a billion bushels of grain to the dependent peoples of other lands. But the story of the harvest is scarcely done before the story of the next year's crop begins. Flows and harrows and drills are working now where reapers whirled a month ago. Even the story of the harvest is scarcely begun when those half-million bushels leave the seaboard ports for foreign lands. Were you to know the story of the wheat and corn to the last chapter, you would follow the ships to every port under the sun, the great freighters down the main course of ocean travel, the oily tramps to ports distant and strange—

The West Wind calls: In squadrons the thoughtless galleons fly. That break the wheat and cattle lest street-bred people die.

You would travel on camel-back under tropical suns and on sledges and sleighs into the frozen north. Quarrels will be fought over that wheat, murders and the Samaritan's kindness will be done because of it, in strange lands on the other side of the world from which it was grown. Were you to follow the drama backward, follow the story of the struggles between the railroads and the canals, or the railroads and the ranch owners in the early days, you would find there, also, fortunes won and lost, and battle and sudden death. While this is being written some Jadwin of Chicago, of Buenos Ayres, or Odessa, perhaps, is going down beneath the rising flood of grain, and some farmer of Nebraska, after fighting the brave fight for years, and living through seasons of bad crops on chickens and cows and Kaffir corn, sees success at last, and himself a free man. All the world will be fed with that harvest, and out on the Dakota farm Pop will buy the new buggy or the parlor organ, send George to the business college or May to town to take singing lessons.

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LOOKING TOWARD FENG-WANG-CHENG FROM THE RUSSIAN POSITION AT BUNSUIREI

While General Kuroki's army rested at Feng-Wang-Cheng the Russians prepared two lines of defence for his reception. The first was at Bunsuirei, the second at the pass of Motienling, some twelve miles in the rear of Bunsuirei. At Bunsuirei weeks were spent in building artillery roads, redoubts, and gun positions. From these, as from Motienling, the Russians retreated without firing a shot. In the photograph may be seen the artillery road looming straight up the gentle ascent and then zigzagging up the steeper slopes. On the left are the cuts in the hillside for guns. Beyond, on an oblong crest, is the cutting of the trench of one of several redoubts. This position commanded the valley completely. All the hills were prepared for the occupation of infantry or guns, but none of these defences was used.

PHOTOGRAPH BY JAMES H. HALL, COLLECTOR SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHER ACCOMPANYING THE JAPANESE FIRST ARMY. COPYRIGHT 1904 BY COLLEGE PRESS.

## A Right Wing "In the Air"

By FREDERICK PALMER

Collier's War Correspondent with the Japanese First Army

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LIENSHANKWAN, MANCHURIA, August 25

**WE** were six weeks at Feng-Wang-Cheng. We have been here four weeks. In neither instance was our stop due to a check by the enemy. We have been more than punctual, and thus we have been an ideal swinging and isolated right wing of the closing movement on Liao-Yang, which is now developing itself. For the centre to have to wait on us would be a misfortune. The First Army's place is to wait on the centre and to go when it calls. We are now within three days' march of the railroad. With our next movement either Kuropatkin will have evacuated Liao-Yang or else we shall have played a part in the decisive battle of the campaign.

The advance of the First Army has been in three periods. In the first, Korea was cleared of the enemy and the Yalu was crossed and the war carried into Manchuria. If ever the Russians were kept guessing it was at this time. Kuroki's movement up the Peking road drew off attention from the landing of the Second and Third Armies. For the Russian, on one hand, was the possibility of feints and withdrawals on the Liaotung; on the other, the possibility of the First Army being reinforced and driving through to Liao-Yang—that master blow of strategic fearlessness which will ever be one of the fascinating "ifs" in the history of this war. We did the cautious, the safe, the academic thing, as the Japanese have done from first to last in this war. Meanwhile they have had enormous success in convincing the world of their capacity for the unusual and the unexpected.

What the First Army did was to stop at the

first good defensive position where it could have a good-sized town for quarters. Feng-Wang-Cheng, then, was the second period. Here, if Kuropatkin should attempt to dispose of it in detail, it was perfectly safe from an attack by double its numbers. Indeed, I think that an attack would have been most welcome. Originally, we had expected the Russians to defend Feng-Wang-Cheng. Their rout at the Yalu gave them no time to take advantage of a fine natural position.

As we waited at Feng-Wang-Cheng every passing day seemed to superficial observation a day of advantage to the Russians; a day for increasing their force and for strengthening those defensive works which should delay our advance when finally it should begin. Time was what Russia needed; time we were giving her, ran the argument. The fault of this reasoning was that it overlooked the fact that Russia had other places to defend. The pressure on the right was replaced by pressure on the Liaotung Peninsula at the point of which lay a fortress whose loss was irreparable.

Kuropatkin was marching to the relief of Port Arthur rather than to the attack of Feng-Wang-Cheng. He went, we now believe, with all the available force that he could spare from the protection of his line of communications; of Haicheng and Liao-Yang from the possible landing of the Fourth Army at Newchwang, perhaps, and the simultaneous advance of ours. Thus the railroad was held in the vise of two possibilities. Equally with the cry of the Japanese, "We must have Port Arthur!" runs the cry of the Russian,



ARRIVAL AT MUKDEN OF A REGIMENT FROM EUROPEAN RUSSIA

The Russians go to war with brass drums, big brass horns, and long caravans of iron soup kitchens on wheels. These things are not conducive to an army's mobility, especially on such roads as the one pictured here, which are usual in Manchuria.

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| 5. Just arrived in —   | 32. Just arrived. (Old Maid on R. R. Track.)                        |
| 6. Will be home soon — (Bear chasing a man.)   | 33. You "Auto" be with me in — (Automobile.)                        |
| 7. When shall we three meet again! (Tom Jack's head.)  | 34. I want to come home. (Barro's head.)                            |
| 8. Just a line from —  | 35. Come lunch with me in — (Indian cooking dog.)                   |
| 9. Get wife and come to — (Old on stump.)  |   |
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"The enemy must not get between Mukden and Liao-Yang."

The effort to relieve Port Arthur was met by the Japanese in the battle of Tshitz. Here the Russians chose their own ground. They were attacked by equal numbers of Japanese, who drove them in rout from the field, and buried over eighteen hundred of their dead—or more than the total of Japanese casualties. Our own advance did not follow immediately. It was so timed in the general programme of strategy as to make all the Russian defensive works waste effort.

Yesterday I rode back to Bunsurei, which was to have been the first strong line of defence before the pass of Motien itself. An arm of hills, which here cuts the valley, slopes upward to a bald knob, where, through the weeks that we were at Feng-Wang-Cheng, a Russian lookout was kept. Approaching this position from the direction of Feng-



A Russian soup wagon

Wang-Cheng, you see nothing but the green, uninhabited hills. This is as the Russian wished the Japanese to see them. Approaching from Lienshanwan, you behold heights that are scarred with lines of fresh-turned earth. From the main road an artillery road branches. It runs straight up the gentler ascents, and then, stone abutted, it zigzags back and forth to its end and object—gun positions, ammunition chambers, and casemates.

As you make an incision in a Dutch cheese, so the crests of the round hilltops have been cut into redoubts. With the same care that a cook takes in crimping a pie-crust, every tell-tale sign has been hidden; every break of earth has been sodded on the Feng-Wang-Cheng side. The same amount of energy expended on the old Peking road would have macadamized that atrocious highway for many miles. The Chinese, must have been vastly amused.

Our philosopher of the pigtail and the baggy trousers had been accustomed to the idle Russian. The busy Russian was a new order of being. After the idle Russian had broken from his comfortable habit, then to make no use of the result—that was "losing face" with the Chinese, quite. The old master ceased to be formidable. When the natives catch individual Russians or Russians by two and three in the open now, they beat them with flails and slash them with cycles and otherwise take a private revenge for the outrages their women folk have suffered.

#### Russian Changes of Mind

Here, as at Chiu-Lien-Cheng on the Yalu, there is topographical testimony of a commander-in-chief's change of mind—only in a wholly different way. On the Yalu he was prepared for a crossing at Antung instead of above Wiju. At the last moment it was apparently decided to make a determined stand, with the result that the Russians fell between that stool and the one of a rearguard action. The Siberian troops who faced the assault lay exposed in the shallowest improvised cover on the crest of a rocky ridge, with a score of guns playing on them.

At Bunsurei the preparations were not without a host; for one Japanese column marched peacefully by these works and looked over its shoulder at the seamed and scarred hillside. Here there were no shallow cuts where trenches deeper than a man's height where the defenders might stand. The gun positions had been laid out with a skillful hand. How often in the weeks of waiting the artillery officers and the artillerymen scanning the slopes must have imagined the advancing Japanese under their shells, and in their fancy even pictured that joy of a gunner's heart, a column in close order within range. Any one who views the position can think only of a death struggle; the redoubts suggest this. They provided that from their rear the infantry might protect the guns in extremis. If fall back the defending force must, it would be only after having cost the enemy a price in casualties and in delay.

In this region cultivation has crept further up the valley than in the neighborhood of Antung, nearer the market, where good land is neglected; for the Chinese farmer migrates little in search of better conditions. From the signal hill itself twenty miles of valley, with the fields on distant slopes no bigger than your hand, is outlined before the eye. The winding road and gravelly river-bed are strung with villages, which, with the going heavy underneath from the rains that pour when the sun does not pour, are the milestones of the progress of a soldiery in heavy marching order and an army's transportation. To the west the heights of the range which the old highway crosses at Motien Pass are dim in blue haze. That was the great second

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line—the main line—of defence. Here were miles of trenches and more gun positions that were never used. These, too, were built in Kuroptakin's time. The blame for this fiasco can not be laid at the door of any old general who had been vegetating in Siberia—but possibly at the door of one who had been vegetating in St. Petersburg. He would not spend a life to keep a position which has cost him two thousand casualties in a vain effort to regain.

Why? Another change of mind, perhaps; the pressure of other columns, perhaps; misinformation as to our numbers, perhaps. The Russian still insists on taking up a certain position and waiting for us to attack him in front, never thinking that we may send a force to take him in flank. We came from Feng-Wang-Cheng by three parallel roads, any one of which flanked any position in front of another. In the fight at Chowtow—when this army brought its right into line with its centre and left—the Russians had equal or superior numbers, but a Japanese detachment creeping over hills which the Russians considered (evidently) quite impossible for military purposes, caught the Russian line that had held the Japanese back steadily all day at an angle which compelled hasty retreat under a killing fire.

#### Russian Ignorance

The Russians suffer as much for want of information as the Japanese profit by completeness of information. Even if the Russians had not a single loyal native spy—and I sometimes doubt if they have—in their pay, and had to depend solely upon scouts, their ignorance seems inexplicable. Any Chinese who has been in the Russian lines is at the service of the Japanese. Japanese success has given him the confidence of his sympathies. The further we go into the country, the more experience the natives have had with the Russians, and the more pro-Japanese they are. The point of their hatred is sharp with the outrages that their women folk have suffered. Fine professions of commanding officers—a kind of deathbed repentance—do not work out in detail with the Russians, while they do with the Japanese.

If the Russian employs native spies on his own account he does not know but that they are also in the pay of the enemy; he does not know but the information is that which the Japanese want him to have. It is too late now for the Russians to make friends with the Chinese; the first seeds were sown in the brutalities of the Boxer rebellion—I have seen them brain children in cold blood—and now they reap the harvest not only of these, but of

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years of occupation which have been years of fear for every peasant woman in Manchuria. And here again we find the Russian uncertain of his own mind in his policy as he has been in strategy. His natural method is that of autocratic harshness. Between this and an attempt to placate the natives he falls. Some towns he has burned, others he has not. Sometimes he thinks of villages as future quarters for troops (when he shall return with those magnificent battalions whose great courage we now even begin to question), and again he would leave a path of devastation in the way of the enemy. But devastation means that he has cut from under him the last vestige of the sympathy of real civilization.

Even without every Chinese as an ally, estimating the numbers and positions of the Russians would not be difficult. They bring their bands and drums, they camp in masses, they march by exposed roads, and the smoke of their camp-fires in open places ascends to heaven. Climb a hill and look into the valley and you can pretty well guess how many of them there are. But this army which covers the approaches to these hills for many miles!—its size is masked even to the eyes of the attached correspondents. It is a force of seeming scattered units which at the word fly together into forces of surprising size. A Russian officer, depending alone upon his eyes, might ride all day by the roads and paths, and when night came be uncertain whether he had passed through a district occupied by a battalion or a brigade. Detachments share the farmhouses with their owners, going as quietly about their work as if they were old inhabitants—never do they leave the natives houseless! Like the little men whom old Rip met in the Catskills, they nestle in the fastnesses of nooks and shady places without ever doing such a noisy thing as bowl—never! If half our force moved away overnight and you rode through the valley again the next day, you would notice no difference. When the corn is high on the plains around Liao-Yang and Mukden, that will furnish him cover as the hills have here—and the Russians will wonder again how the force struck them in the flank.



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## The Light Under the Door

(Continued from page 20)

But she remained rooted to the spot in consternation.

"It's Miss Oldborough!" she cried.

"Has she seen you?"

"Yes, I think so; but what difference does it make? She couldn't be here if she had not got my letter."

She sank limply into a chair, and I took her place at the window.

An elderly and most respectable little wisp of a woman had just descended from a cab and was gazing up at the front of the house with an expression of the wildest anxiety.

"Is any one with her?" whispered Miss Midlington faintly.

I was able to reassure her. Miss Oldborough was alone and apparently as nearly distracted as a single lady can be. After looking up at the windows she peered into the cab and wrung her hands, then crawled back again and reached into the recesses of the vehicle, from which she dragged out a huge square box or bag covered with a shawl; this she proceeded to carry, with great difficulty, into the house.

The door could scarcely have shut behind her when Mr. Grudge turned the corner of the street, almost on a run, and dashed up the steps in her wake.

I confided what I had seen to my companions and we waited, two of us at least in breathless suspense, for the first sound in the hall.

It crossed my mind that the devoted Miss Oldborough had, hoping to induce her charge to return, brought with her some eccentric change of costume (according to old-fashioned novel ideas) in which to smuggle the young lady home. If not, I could only suppose she herself proposed to encamp on the premises pending further developments. The idea of her reception by the exasperated Mr. Barnaby gave me a flash of amusement.

At this moment we heard voices: the voices of Miss Oldborough and Mr. Grudge. They were in earnest and apparently excited conversation in the passage, and Miss Midlington, with a ghastly look at me, cowered into the depths of the armchair she was occupying. It was plain that she had completely lost the little nerve that nature had endowed her with. Mr. Barnaby retained his careless attitude against the mantel-piece.

I boldly approached the door. I even opened it on a crack, partly in anticipation of a summons, and partly to discover, if possible, in the few stray words I might hear, the state of mind of the approaching parties.

To my surprise the handle was rudely snatched from me and the door pulled shut with a snap by Mr. Grudge, who must have been nearer than I knew, and in the furthest corners of the room we could hear his loud tones, evidently meant to carry comfort to beleaguered hearts.

"Right on up, Miss Oldborough. Bird sanctuary on the next floor above. I'm carrying the parrot as carefully as you could, and a good deal more steadily. When did it take this fit?"

To which the high treble of the old lady made answer: "Oh, he's been hanging head downward from his perch nearly all the afternoon, very seasick, poor dear, and then, a little while ago, he fell into a swoon in the bottom of his cage, and so I bundled off here in a cab as quickly as possible. I knew Miss Denton would cure him if any one could. He's been under her care before. Oh, if he should die! And I've got such a headache! And I know I shall be late for dinner. But I left word with the butler where I'd gone, so Miss Midlington will not be anxious—only, as we were going to the theatre, you know, I am particularly distressed about Frederick's fits."

At the first reassuring words Miss Midlington had plucked up courage to approach the door in her turn, and open it again on a crack. We were therefore enabled to hear the whole of this receding lamentation, and it filled us with delicious joy.

"You've nothing to do now but hurry home as quickly as you can," I exclaimed, snatching up her gloves and veil from a table and thrusting them into her hand. "Fate is on your side after all. She evidently started before your letter got there. Get it and destroy it, and never again, as long as you live, commit your plans to paper until after you have carried them out."

"Oh, that blessed bird," cried the young lady, enveloping me in a warm and hasty embrace. "Good-by. Good-by, Mr. Barnaby. I'm so sorry it has all turned out as it has. You'll stay and explain to Mr. Grudge, won't you?" she added to me.

"I think I'll leave that to Mr. Barnaby," I answered, with some malice. "I believe I'd better go with you to your house. Your being seen to return with me on this particular day may be of some use to you in the future."

"What a thoughtful dear you are," said Miss Midlington gratefully. "Shall we take Miss Oldborough's cab as far as the elevated station and send it back for her? She'll be hours discussing Frederick's symptoms. Isn't it too funny that her bird-doctor—"

"She might hear the cab drive away and look out," interrupted I. "We'd better just slip off quietly."

"It's driving away now, I think," observed the girl, as we prepared to leave the room. "What a pity we couldn't catch it if she dismissed it."

"It's another cab arriving," said Mr. Barnaby, who, from the time his lady-love had bidden him her affectionate good-by, had turned his back to us and been staring gloomily out of the window. "Another cab, and Mr. Midlington is getting out of it!"

"Oh, good gracious screech-owls," ejaculated Mr. Midlington's daughter, perhaps unconsciously influenced by the birds above, "now we are entirely done for! He must

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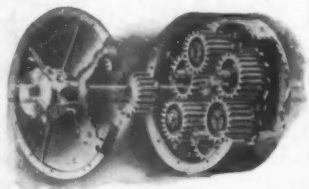
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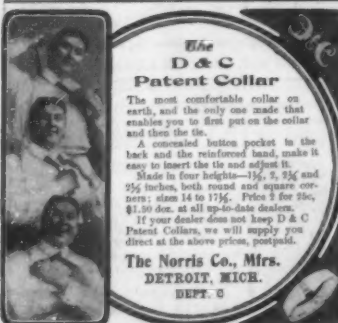


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have gone home to dress, after all, and got his letter. Oh, I do wish I'd never been born," and she dissolved into tears.

"But you did not tell him what you'd done, you remember," cried I, shaking her by the shoulder. (I do hate a person who gets flabby in the face of danger.) "Nor where you were. You said Miss Oldborough would explain. Now Miss Oldborough had left the house, but she had also left word where she had gone. He has come after her."

My brain was working with lightning-like rapidity.

"I don't see that that makes it any better," she sobbed. "We're all caught together."

"No, we're not. I have a plan, if you'll be sensible."

All this time Mr. Midlington, unaccustomed to the ways of apartment-houses, or perhaps unwilling to pursue Miss Oldborough into the recesses of this one without some information as to her probable whereabouts, was ringing the janitor's bell with grim determination. I peeped at him from behind the screen of Mr. Barnaby's shoulder, and I knew that considerable time would pass before we need fear that bell's being answered.

Miss Midlington still cried helplessly.

"What is the matter?" exclaimed Mr. Grudge, skimming into the room at this instant. "I've disposed of Miss Oldborough. Precious odd her turning up at this time of all others! And I've found a clergyman in—Hullo, Augusta, where on earth did you drop from?"

"Never mind," said I, "and never mind the clergyman. What we want now is a cage of canaries or a couple of cockatoos. Do you think Miss Denton has either, or both, for sale?—I am right in guessing that your father hates birds, am I not?" I added loudly to Miss Midlington, who seemed too dazed to understand ordinary conversation.

"Yes. Oh, yes."

"And he would not take kindly to the idea of your setting up an aviary?"

"I'm sure he would dislike it intensely. He greatly objected to Frederick."

"Very good," said I. "Then come along."

And casting a hasty glance from the window (which revealed Mr. Midlington, still on the steps, but now in earnest, gesticulatory converse with the janitor's wife below) I caught her by the hand and whirled her out of the room and up the stairs before she had time to protest.

The apologies of Miss Denton for having, at the moment, only a pair of parrots to offer us; the bewilderment of Miss Oldborough during her mendacious explanations of how Miss Midlington had, earlier in the day, confided to me her suspicions that all was not as it should be with Frederick, and asked my advice as to the possibility of filling his place if he were, by any chance, called from us;—who shall describe?

As in a dream I saw the face of my cousin, Sammy Grudge (who had, unbidden, followed us upstairs), gaping and grinning in the hall, as I dwelt upon the number of unreliable places we had visited before the memory of Miss Denton's select establishment dawned like a star upon the blackness of our despair.

As in a dream, driving Miss Midlington parrot-laden before me, I encountered her father as we were in process of descending, was introduced to that gentleman in the midst of his furious interrogation of his daughter, and helped to soothe and make things clear to him.

"Frederick in a state of collapse.—Miss Oldborough so distressed.—Hoped to comfort her a little.—Knew you would not like it, but thought you wouldn't mind so much if I prepared you beforehand.—Didn't expect to see you at breakfast, you know. So heart-broken to have given you any uneasiness. Please forgive me, as you always do, and I promise you that nothing of the sort shall ever happen again."—These sentences, interspersed with genuine tears, Miss Midlington, with occasional prompting from me, gave vent to as we trailed downstairs.

And I gathered that they had been successful in warding off suspicion and mitigating wrath from the fact that I heard Mr. Midlington exclaim, as they drove away:

"Never mind, my dear. It's a great deal of fuss to make about a pair of love-birds." The silent ecstasy which this innocent remark caused Mr. Grudge (who joined me as the Midlingtons departed) was too much for my gravity, and I laughed aloud as we walked away together, leaving Miss Oldborough's cab still drooping before the door and Mr. Barnaby glowering from the window.

**THE DREAM OF LOVE**

By E. NESBIT

THE world's a shadow, love's a dream,  
And nothing's as we thought it would be:

Yet even these toys that do but seem  
Aren't half so pretty as they could be!

I do not love you, as you know;

And you, alas, could never love me;

Yet we might paint and gild the show,  
By arts beneath you—and above me.

Those stars, your soft enchanting eyes,  
Might light new heavens, could I but win them;

Taught by your lips, I might grow wise—  
Create new worlds, and set you in them.

What though the dream be all a lie—  
A stale deceit, an empty seeming?

Let us at least dare, you and I,  
To dream a dream that's worth the dreaming.

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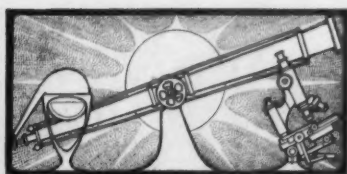
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IMPROVEMENTS of which the general public has probably never heard have been made during the past few years in the instruments employed for exact measurements of the face of the earth. Yet the results of these improvements are of universal interest and great practical importance. They have immensely cheapened the cost and increased the accuracy of geodetic operations, while shortening the time required for them.

If any one asks, "What are geodetic operations?" the reply may be made that they form the basis on which rests all ownership of land. On them are founded all State boundaries, county boundaries, city boundaries, and even the surveyor's lines which assure to the owner of a farm, or a city lot, the legal and peaceful possession of his property.

Just now the project of running a "geodetic arc" straight across the face of Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo on the Nile is under consideration. Such an arc, measured with the degree of precision which the improvements above referred to render possible, would rank among the notable achievements of the twentieth century. It would bring Africa more fully within the pale of civilization. As the Dark Continent filled with an enterprising and law-respecting population, the great arc would lie like a golden chain across it, and all the farms, ranches, estates, and properties on which the resources and beauties of Africa were being developed would be linked with it in a vast net of mathematical lines as immovable as the foundations of the mountains.

### Great Importance of Geodesics

Such arcs, and such lines based upon them, now intersect the great civilized areas of the earth. They are more fundamental in their importance than the greatest treaties, or the most solemn legal enactments. If a nation calls its citizens to arms to repel an invasion of its territory, it must rest the justice of its cause upon the work of the geodesists, who constitute the final court of appeal in the delimitation of frontiers. If a farmer goes to law over the right of ownership in a field he must depend upon the accuracy of the work of his surveyor, and that will be determined, in the last resort, by faithful adherence to the facts established by geodesy.

Not every hunter, stealing on tiptoe through an Adirondack wilderness, or clambering among the peaks of the Rocky Mountains, in pursuit of game, understands the immense significance of the geodetic base marks which occasionally show him, in most unexpected places, the footsteps of science. But if he stops to muse a moment, in the presence of one of those symbols of geodesy, he will feel trembling along the invisible lines which centre in that point, the life of the world beyond the wilderness.

Bearing these things in mind, the importance to the world of improving to the utmost the instruments of measurement used by the geodesist becomes self-evident. His base lines, upon which everything else depends, must be measured with the highest attainable degree of accuracy. Heretofore one of the sources of error that has sorely troubled him has been the expansion and contraction of his tapes and rods with changes of temperature. He has been driven to the most complex devices in the effort to counteract, and allow for, the effects of such alterations of length. The fact that they could only be seen with a microscope did not enable him to disregard them. A change of a small fraction of an inch in the length of a rod would throw square miles of territory on the wrong side of an international boundary.

### A Valuable Alloy

Fortunately, that same combination of metals which has given us the all but impenetrable armor of the modern battleship has done a more useful work for mankind by furnishing to geodesy an alloy which is practically unaffected in volume by ordinary changes of temperature. A French experimenter in the composition of nickel-steel has discovered that when the two metals are blended in the proportion of 64 parts of steel to 36 parts of nickel, a compound metal, to which he has given the name "Instar," is formed, and the new metal shows no appreciable expansion or contraction, except with greater degrees of heat and cold than are encountered in the operations of the surveyor.

Instruments made of this metal are now in use, and its introduction, together with improvements in the form and details of the apparatus, have almost entirely eliminated the errors which formerly could not be avoided. Thus in the future we may expect to have the earth enveloped in a mathematical net, the precision of whose lines could hardly have been exceeded if drawn by Nature herself.

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**NOTES OF PROGRESS IN SCIENCE AND INVENTION**

The lines on the hands and feet may possibly indicate certain racial characteristics

THE modern use of palm prints as a means of identification has emphasized the possible importance of the further study of the markings on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet. It has been suggested that possibly certain arrangements of these lines may be racial characteristics. Wilder has entered this almost unexplored field and made a study of the palm and sole prints of the negroes, whites, Chinese, and the Maya Indians. The study of the Mayas of central Yucatan was especially interesting, because they are an almost unmixed race. It is true that there is more or less Spanish blood in some of them, yet compared with most peoples they are of very pure blood.

There is great variation in individuals of the same race, and the essential characteristics of any individual may be duplicated in an individual of a wholly different race. If, however, the averages of the occurrence of certain features in a considerable number of individuals of a race are taken, these features are found to be constant. The interesting fact is brought out that the more mixed the race, the greater the variation. Thus the variations in the white race of the United States are the greatest, whereas those in the Mayas are the least, which corresponds with the fact that the whites are a complex racial mixture and the Mayas nearly pure. There is a suggestion that all the individuals of an absolutely unmixed race would have the same general characteristics in the lines on the hands and feet.

Experiments for a new treatment of hay fever are being made with an antitoxin

THE various treatments for hay fever which have been suggested and tried have not proven very beneficial. Within two or three years our knowledge of the cause of hay fever has been greatly enlarged and a method of treatment is being developed which promises to be of great value. It has been conclusively shown that the cause of hay fever is the pollen of certain flowers, notably the various members of the grass and sedge families, and certain of the late summer and autumn plants, like wormwood and golden rod; the pollen from most other plants is harmless. The injurious character of these pollens is manifest only in the cases of persons predisposed to hay fever, normal individuals being quite immune. The trouble was thought by many to be due to the mechanical irritation of the grains as they came in contact with the sensitive membranes. This idea has been shown to be false.

The true cause of hay fever is found in a poisonous albuminous substance occurring in the toxic pollens. This substance has been extracted from masses of pollen and found to cause violent attacks of hay fever when applied to the membranes of the eye and nose of susceptible persons; the subcutaneous injection of the material is followed by yet more severe effects. So active is this toxin that one forty-thousandth part of a milligram (equivalent to less than a grain) when applied to the conjunctival sacs of the eyes will cause swelling and irritation lasting for several hours.

It occurred to Professor Dunbar, who has done much of this valuable work on hay fever, that, having found the toxin of this disease, it might be possible to obtain an antitoxin in a way analogous to that used in getting diphtheria antitoxin. Accordingly, he injected hay fever toxin into horses, and after several days a serum was prepared from the horses' blood. This serum was found to destroy the poisonous character of pollen when mixed with it, so that a previously toxic pollen, like that of rye, was quite harmless after contact with the serum. Moreover, when the antitoxin serum was placed on the swollen and irritated membranes of a hay fever patient, the symptoms were allayed and finally complete relief obtained. For nasal attacks it is best to dry the serum and apply it as a powder. In the summer of 1903, the first season during which the new remedy was tried, a very large percentage of the patients treated was relieved. The results obtained during the present season will be studied with great interest and hope.

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the "rise of the alkali," the death of vegetable life. As the case stands, there is more wealth potentially in alkali wastes than lies in the wealth of argosies under sea. Then, too, reclaimed alkali lands are so rich and so lasting that the resultant possibilities of intensive horticulture, the close-knit suburban communities, and all the elements of a new type of civilization are of enormous human significance.

Suppose that before long the surplus wealth of the leading nations begins to turn to the reclamation of the alkali expanses in Asia, Europe, Africa, Australia, the two Americas. What gigantic social and political changes would mark these modern crusades into the desert? Sir William Wilcocks, the engineer of the famous Assouan Dam, plans even now to restore the ancient Babylonian irrigation works on the Tigris, and figures that he can leach out the alkali, can restore the agricultural value of the land, can pay a profit in rentals of twenty-five per cent on an investment of \$40,000,000. But this little tract of a million acres is "hardly a grease-spot" if compared with the total area of alkali lands which the specialists believe to be capable of redemption. On the Shat-el-Arab River, which is formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, are about 5,000,000 date palms growing in more or less alkaline soil. The area devoted to this crop could be many times multiplied by modern methods without supplying the demand for dates. Our Government has therefore established an experimental plantation in Arizona, and the extensive Colorado bottom lands offer a promising location.

It is interesting to note that Professor Hilgard of the University of California, a man of international reputation as an agricultural chemist, has long been recognized as one of the leading authorities on the reclamation of alkali lands, his studies and experiments being republished in the official documents of India, South Africa, and Australia, and translated into French, Spanish, German, Russian, Greek, Arabic, Armenian, and other languages. His experiments, for twenty years past, principally near Tulare, in the San Joaquin Valley, led the way, and when the Bureau of Soils at Washington took up the work with more ample means, near Fresno, they were able to show that the restoration of alkali lands was entirely practicable. The Government has also had able men in Egypt and elsewhere studying the crops best adapted to thriving on somewhat alkaline lands, or to aid in removing the alkali. Broadly speaking, it may now be said that in a few years more the commercial value of alkali lands will be generally recognized.

## FROM A YOUNG READER

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 15.

EDITOR COLLIER'S WEEKLY:

Dear Sir—I wrote a poem absolutely unassisted, entitled "A Night Messenger Boy," which I am going to ask you to publish in next week's issue of the COLLIER'S WEEKLY if you can so arrange. Each line contains eight syllables.

I am fifteen years old, work in an office and get about one hour a day for myself. During this time I write different verses, this being the second time I attempted to publish any of them. The first time, however, I was not successful.

Hoping you will find some place for my verses, I remain, yours truly,  
JOHN A. LAMBERT, JR.

P.S.—If you publish them, please advise me in what issue of the COLLIER'S it will be in. I am not doing this for money but for a name.  
J. L.

### The Night Messenger Boy

By John Alfred Lambert, Jr.

HIS sleeping hours are very short;  
His working hours seem like ages.  
He's led into all kinds of wrong,  
And gets very little wages.

While he's waiting for a message,  
He has plenty of time to kill;  
Therefore he smokes a cigarette,  
Although it is against his will.

When a lot of them assemble,  
They smoke, chew and loaf all the night;  
And take turns in telling stories,  
Which are anything but the right.

They play cards and dice for money,  
And sometimes they run with the can.  
They do this to keep from sleeping,  
While waiting for a telegram.

Some houses he enters into  
Are not even fit for a man;  
But to live up to his duty  
He delivers the telegram.

You see A. D. T. on his hat,  
And know he's a messenger boy.  
But to think of the right meaning,  
He is only "A Devil's Toy."

If your boy works for B. M. S.  
He can't be good, my dear matron;  
For the name itself will tell you,  
He's a "Boy of Master Satan."

Now your parents who have children  
Filling a position like this,  
Should think of his future manhood—  
And take his good name off the list.

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